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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken: and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

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☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

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PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
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BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

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He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE
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On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20. '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLAKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868. VOLUME 41: NO. 12.

Poetry.

THE ANSWER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Spare me, dread angel of reproof,
And let the sunshine weave to-day
Its gold-threads in the warp and woof
Of life so poor and grey.

Spare me awhile: the flesh is weak.
These lingering feet, that fain would stay
Among the flowers, shall some day seek
The straight and narrow way.

Take off thy ever-watchful eye,
The awe of thy rebuking frown;
The dullest slave at times must sigh
To fling his burdens down;

To drop his galley's straining oar,
And press, in summer-warmth and calm,
The lap of some enchanted shore
Of blossom and of balm.

Grudge not my life its hour of bloom,
My heart its taste of long desire;
This day be mine: be those to come
As duty shall require.

The deep voice answered to my own,
Smiting my selfish prayers away:
"To-morrow is with God alone,
And man hath but to-day.

"Say not thy fond, vain heart within,
The Father's arms shall still be wide
When from these pleasant ways of sin
Thou turn'st at eventide."

"Cast thyself down," the tempter saith,
"And angels shall thy feet upbear."
He bids thee make a lie of faith,
A blasphemy of prayer.

Though God be good and free be Heaven,
No force divine can love compel;
And, though the song of sins forgiven
May sound through lowest hell,

The sweet persuasion of His voice
Respects thy sanctity of will.
He giveth day: thou hast thy choice
To walk in darkness still;

As one who, turning from the light,
Watches his own grey shadow tall,
Doubting, upon his path of night,
If there be day at all!

No word of doom may shut thee out,
No wind of wrath may downward whirl,
No swords of fire keep watch about
The open gates of pearl.

A tenderer light than moon or sun,
Than song of earth a sweeter hymn,
May shine and sound forever on,
And then be deaf and dim.

Forever round the Mercy-seat
The guiding lights of love shall burn;
But what if, habit-bound, thy feet
Shall lack the will to turn?

What if thine eye refuse to see,
Thine ear of Heaven's free welcome fail,
And thou a willing captive be,
Thyself thy own dark jail?

O doom beyond the saddest guess,
As the long years of God unroll
To make thy dreary selfishess
The prison of a soul!

To doubt the love that fain would break
The fetters from thy self-bound limb;
And dream that God can thee forsake
As thou forsakest him!

Miscellaneous.

IMPEACHMENT.

The question whether the power to remove civil officers of the United States, appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is devolved by the Constitution on the President singly, or on him in conjunction with the Senate, has never received a judicial interpretation. Hamilton, in the 77th No. of the *Federalist* declared that "*the consent of that body would be necessary to displace as well as to appoint.*" But the First Congress, in 1789, after very able debate, in effect decided—Vice President Adams giving the casting vote—that such consent was unnecessary. The words of the Act creating the War Department, "that whenever the Secretary shall be removed from office *by the President*," contemplated that such officer was thus removable. This is considered a legislative construction of the Constitution. The Tenure-of-Office Act, however, passed March 2, 1867, gave it a new and different construction, by providing "that every person holding any civil office, to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.....shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been *in like manner* appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided. Provided that the Secretaries.....of War, and.....shall hold their offices respectively for and during the *term* of the President by whom they have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." This Act was intended to assert the doctrine of Hamilton, so far as concerns removal, though it provided for suspension, and in terms repeals all laws which are inconsistent with it. It consequently repeals so much of the Act of 1789 as amounts to a legislative recognition of such power of removal as residing in the President alone.

The President supposes that the language of the above proviso takes the case of the Secretary of War out of reach of what proceeds it; but it will appear that this is mere subterfuge. The *term* referred to in it is the *term* of four years from March 4, 1865, which has not yet expired. This was his construction of the Act when he suspended Mr. Stanton under its provisions.

Has the Congress power to pass this Act, or, in other words, is it the true interpretation of the Constitution? The question is of the highest importance, not alone as one upon which the trial will turn, but in its effect upon the welfare of the country. To the unbridled use of the power of removal, indulged in without the restraint of the Senate, is due much of the universal desire for office that prevails, and the instability and profligacy which attend its gratification.

A power to *suspend* from office during a recess of the Senate until the suspension is acted upon by the Senate, the circumstances to be reported, supplies every necessity and can never be thus abused. The friends of the Administration must have sincere pleasure in placing the President's defense upon the Constitution itself as they have charged in every variety of form that this sacred instrument has been lost sight of by those who have thought it equal to all the emergencies which have been relied upon for its overthrow.

The Presidential authority over vacancies is thus stated in the Constitution: "The President shall have power to fill up all the *vacancies* that may happen during the *recess of the Senate*, by granting *commissions* which shall expire at the end of the next session." It is a well-known rule of construction that the specification of a particular authority excludes a general authority. If, as the President's friends contend, he is armed, as a necessary ingredient of the general executive power, with authority to make vacancies and fill them during the sitting of the Senate, or otherwise, at his pleasure, this clause expressing when and how he may fill particular vacancies is idle. Leaving out of view the Act of 1867, above quoted, it may be affirmed that there was no "vacancy" in the office of Secretary of War, and if there were, it did not occur during the "recess of the Senate." Mr. Stanton was in possession of his office during the sitting of the Senate, and his removal was attempted at this time. The case, therefore, has no connection with the sixth section of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

It is contended that the proviso in the Act of March 1867, supposes that the Secretary is thus removable. To this we have two answers—first, that the very opposite was intended, as the President well knew and so decided; and secondly, that is not in the power of Congress to confer on him *alone* this authority. The Constitution in the section immediately preceding the one already quoted, § 2, art. 2, provides that "the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such *inferior officers* as they think proper in the *President alone*, in the Courts of law, or in the Heads of Departments." The War Department, being a known and recognized department in all important Governments, could not have been referred to under the head of "inferior officers;" and hence the appointment of Secretary of War—an office not mentioned in the Constitution—is not embraced in this provision, but belongs to that intended in the next preceding clause, as follows: "he (the President) shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint embassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, *whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law.*"

The clauses "the executive power shall be vested in a President," and that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," can not be deemed to override the effect direct and implied of these special and definite provisions. They limit the power of the President acting singly to make appointments, or rather "to grant commissions" (for such is the language) to cases of "vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate," and they also limit the power of Congress to "inferior officers," as those, the appointment of which may be vested in the President, etc.

It is clear therefore, to us that Hamilton was correct in saying that by the Constitution the consent of the Senate is "necessary to displace as well as appoint." If such is the case this consent can not be dispensed with by act of Congress. It is unnecessary to consider whether or not the President had power to *suspend* the Secretary of War under the sixth section of the Tenure-of-Office Act, as this was not the character of the late proceeding. Was the President guilty of an impeachable offense in attempting, during the sitting of the Senate, to *remove* Mr. Stanton, and put Major-General Thomas as Secretary *ad interim* in possession of the War Department? A Secretary *ad interim*, except in the contingencies of a suspension of the chief officer, is unknown to our laws. The act creating the Department provided that, in case of vacancy, the chief clerk shall act till the vacancy is filled. It was an attempt, therefore, to place a wholly irresponsible person in a position of high trust, which of itself is an impeachable offense, even if the other is not. The removal also was in open and clear violation of what Congress intended by the Tenure-of-Office Act. To fix the tenure of office is a legislative power and duty, and as the Secretary of War is an officer created wholly in Congress, it is competent for Congress to prevent his removal, except in the manner *implied* in his appointment—that is to say, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.* Such is the act. It was passed in precise conformity with the Constitution, and declares that its violation shall be deemed a high misdemeanor. The President is brought, therefore, within its provisions, and, when the attending circumstances are considered, the violation should be treated as willful. At the time of General Grant's appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, Mr. Stanton had been *suspended* under the sixth section of the Tenure-of-Office Act, which provided for such suspension in case of misconduct in office, or for crime, or for incapability, or for legal disqualification. The suspension of any of these supposed causes was, as the country well knows, a fraud upon the Act, and he was restored by a vote of the Senate. On the 21st February the President, instead of proceeeding to repeat the offense, notified Mr. Stanton that he was *removed*, and he so informed the Senate, and also that he had appointed Major-General Thomas Secretary *ad interim*, an appointment under the circumstances wholly without precedent or authority. The correspondence at the time of several newspapers in the interests of the President proved, after Major General Thomas's failure was known, that the latter had proceeded unskillfully and inefficiently, or he might, they suppose, have obtained possession and secured complete command of the Department. The frequency and uniformity of this criticism on the conduct of Major Gen. Thomas suggest the reference that a *coup d'etat* was meditated, and that its failure caused universal disappointment. If the movement had succeeded to place this irresponsible officer in possession and control of all the material of war, the whole power of the administration would doubtless have been employed to hold the place in defiance of Congress and of the loyal sentiment of the country. To what lengths the President would have gone, acting through an officer unknown to the laws, it is impossible to say. His aim is the succession to power. His means a violation of the Constitution. It is right, therefore, to suppose that if he could have wielded the War Department in all its infinite ramifications, he would have accomplished his objects, if necessary, by force.

In lieu of this it is more probable he will find that if justice is slow in her steps she is at least firm in her grasp and certain to inflict punishment for such a grave transgression. Even if the President had the power of *removal* he had not the power to appoint Major-General Thomas as Secretary *ad interim*, as he could do that only in the contingency of the suspension of Mr. Stanton. His right to appoint another in the place of Mr. Stanton he could exercise only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and it would take effect only after such consent. Much sympathy for the President has been claimed, on the ground that the Secretary of War is a member of his Cabinet and should be in unison with him. The President's power over the Heads of Departments is thus defined in § 2 of art. 2: "He may require the opinion in *writing* of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments upon any subject relating to the *duties of their respective offices*," showing that the construction of a cabinet, one member to give opinions as to the duties of the others, was not contemplated. The creation of a cabinet is the offspring of custom, and in no manner changes the Constitution.

The clause subjecting civil officers to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors has a signification in its relation to the Presidential office, varying from that which applies to inferior civil offices. The elevated character of the positions gives to the President's violations of law, and to his assaults upon Congress, an influence too important to be overlooked. An attempt to bring that Department into disgrace, or to weaken its authority by representing it as hanging on the verge of the Government, and as not constituted according to the Constitution—uttered on the stump and to large assemblages—amounts to a prostitution of the Presidential office, and constitutes, along with the act in question, a clear impeachable offense under the Constitution.

It is by this instrument that the President will be condemned by the judgement of every loyal citizen, and by the more impartial judgment of History.

The question whether the Court shall be constituted with or without the Chief Justice depends on the fact whether or not Mr. Johnson is President; for it is on the trial of the President alone that he is to preside. The Fifth subdivision of § 1 of art. 2 provides that in case of the death of the President "the powers and duties of said office shall devolve on the Vice President," but it does not state that the office shall devolve upon him. He, however, was sworn in as President. This question has some bearing on the meaning of the proviso referred to, but no mere technicality should be allowed to interfere with the manifest intention of Congress.

THE DUTY OF A PRESIDENT.

Robert J. Walker, of whose Democracy there can be no possible doubt, in his great argument in the Mississippi case, held the following language in regard to the President's duty to execute all the laws of Congress, without reference to their constitutionality:

"And here let me say a word in vindication of the President, who has been greatly censured, especially by a large portion of the Secession press of the South, for carrying into execution an act which he had vetoed upon the ground that it was unconstitutional. When a bill is presented to the President, he is bound to inquire into its constitutionality before he gives his approval. He is then co-operatiod with the legislative department of the government. If he declines to sign it and it is passed by a two-thirds majority of Congress, it is as much an act of Congress as if it had received the sanction of the President; and it necessarily follows that, under the obligation imposed upon him by the Constitution to see that the laws are faithfully executed, he is as much bound to execute that act as one which met his fullest approval. Why? Because the President possesses no judicial power; nor does Congress. If Congress were to convert itself into a judicial body, and the two Houses should go into Committee of the Whole to inquire into the constitutionality of a particular act, their resolution on that subject would be a mere nullity, because they possess legislative power. So the President had no right to judge of the canstitutionality of an act of Congress after it had become a law, that being a judicial question. If this were not so it would be the right, and therefore the duty, of every successive President, so soon as he was inaugurated, to take up the hundreds of volumes containing all the acts of Congress, and inquire judicially which of them were constitutional and which not, and carry into execution those which he believed to be constitutional and refuse to execute these which he believed to be unconstitutional. I say the President would be usurping the judicial function and overthrowing the distinction created by the Constitution between the co ordinate departments of the Government if he were to attempt to exercise such a power as that. He has no *discretion* except to execute the act; and that important fact goes to the very gist of the matter.

When an application is made for a mandamus to compel the performance of an act, or an injunction to restrain the execution of an illegal act, it depends upon whether the executive officers have a discretion in either case to the judge of the law, and a right to execute it or not at their pleasure. If they have no discretion, and the law positively commands the execution of a particular act, the remedy is by mandamus to act affirmatively; if the law forbids peremptorily the execution of an act, then, where it can be made a judicial question, the appeal is to the judicial tribunals, and especially where the question is a constitutional one. In this case the President has no discretion except to execute the law; the subordinate officers who are obeying his commands have no discretion, except to carry his orders into effect; and there is no discretion in such a case between an executive and a ministerial duty."

FASHIONS.—Fashions always run gradually to extremes, and then return by degrees to reason and moderation. If ladies' bonnets became much smaller, they would have to be put on with the aid of a microscope and a pair of tweezers. But the reaction, happily, has set in, and it is whispered in fashionable circles that the loves of spring bonnets will be a few sizes larger than those now worn. They will go on increasing, until after a while we shall get back to the old style of coal scuttle, which used to render it imperative upon a man to go down a silk and bombazine lane to kiss a woman, and which made it impossible for one woman to kiss another without ungearing. After that we shall probably have the old gig-tops, which had to be thrown back on springs before a female could look around. Let them come; 'lovely woman" is equally lovely in a soup dish with strings, or an old-fashioned "poke."

A NEW SECT.—A new sect, knowing as the Nazarenes, has appeared in Hungary. It attracts the entire peasant population, as the Methodists did in Wales. It is only among the lower classes that it spreads with rapidity. The people have no priest and no religious rites. They refuse to have their children baptized, and will swear no oath. They have closely connected societies, in which all matters of common interest and the private affairs of individuals are arranged. They are quiet, orderly, sober, and industrious above their neighbors. No one seems to know where the religion came from, nor how it was introduced. But it is sweeping over the land like a tornado.

NASBY.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS (wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky,) February 17, 1868.—There is located at the Corners about 12 or 19 sons uv the Green Isle uv Erin, wich is called the green isle, I spose, becoz uv the ease with wich the great majority uv em are managed by the Democrasy. To fasten these voters and hold em to us, it wuz considered advisable that some akshen be taken by the Dimocrisy uv the Corners, in the matter uv Irish liberty and English oppreshun. The ijee originated with Deekin Pogram, and Bascom, Captain McPelter and I consentid. We met at the church and I made, is ez the custom, the leedin speech. It wuz a subjick that is easy to speek upon, and I flatter myself I did it justis. It's easy to talk uv liberty, for ther's suthin inspirin in the word. That's the reason why the Abilishinists hev alluz hed the advantage uv us in the matter uv speekers, they hev all the advantage uv sentim ent, but, halleloogy! uv wat avail is sentim ent when yoo hurl it at a lazy man? Uv wat good is it to talk uv liberty to a man who don't like to work; who hez a taste for draw-poker and mint gooleps, and who kin force fifty or a hundred niggers to work for him? You mite ez well fire paper wads at a iron clad. That's wher the Democrisy hev em in Kentucky. Everybody here hez a dislike for work, and a likin for mint gooleps, but nobody haint got no sentiment.

Still, we hev no objeckshun to talkin uv liberty, at long range. We hev no objeckshun to it in Ireland. In fact, we are willin to admit that in Ireland it is a pretty good thing.

I spoke elokently on the subjick. I held up sich uv the wrongs endoored by the Irish ez I cood conveniently remember; spoke feelingly uv wat they had suffered, wuz a sufferin, and probably hed yet to suffer, and demandid that the Corners unite in a expression uv sympathy with em, ez those most certinly entitled to it. I wuz applaudid to the eko, and, Bascom riz. He hed a series uv resolushens, wich he begged to submit, ez follows:

WAREAS, We hev red in the noosepapers or hev hed red to us, wich is the same thing, sole-movin accounts uv the horrors now afflictin Ireland on account uv the oppreshun and tyranny procticed upon em by the bloated aristocrats and pampered sons uv luxury uv England, and

WAREAS, The Corners feels for the victims uv oppreshun, and weeps at their woes therefore be it

Resolved, That the holdin uv the Irish in bondage in Ireland by the English, is a reproach onto the civilizashen of the 19th century.

Resolved, That the taxin uv the Irish without givin uv em a voice in the Government, the forsin uv them to support a Government, in the runnin uv wich they hev no voice, and the other outrages too tejus to menshun, wich is bein continyooally inflicted onto em, stirs our blood with indignashen, and we hereby extend our sympathy to em.

Resolved, That we demand uv the Government of the Yoonited States that steps be immejitly taken to release the Amerikan sitizens uv Irish descent, now languishin in English prizens, and that, if needs be, to assert the dignity uv the Republic, we go to war in the coz.

The resolooshens wuz about bein yoonanimously adopted when that miserable cuss, Joe Bigler, siz. He sed he hed a remark to make. He approved uv them resoloo shens. He believed in em. Taxashen without representashen wuz ojus—it wuz tyranny—it cood never be endoored, and he cared not whear it wuz practist, it wuz abhorrent to every lover uv liberty. He shood cheerfully vote for them resolooshens, but he desired to make a little addishen to em.

I remarkt that amendments wuz in order.

"Very good," sed Josef. "I move to add these:

"*Resolved*, Also, that ez taxashen without representashen as unjust in Ireland, it is in Kentucky, and that while this Convenshun hez her pocket hankercher out a weepin over the woes uv the Irish, it slings a teer or two over the unforchnit black citizens uv this State, who are being taxed like thunder, but who aint permitted to vote at all.

"*Resolved*, likewise, That while moistenin up over the Amerikin citizens uv Irish descent, now in prizen in England, we give down a trifle over the four Amerikin citizens uv Afrikin descent now in jail in this county who wuz imprizined for no coz watever, ceptin knockin down impudent white men who aboozed their wives.

"*Resolved*, moreover, That while we condemn England for imprizenin Amerikin citizens uv Irish descent without coz, and for tyranizin over em generally, we shel take sich steps ez shel prevent the same thing bein done to an alarmin extent to Amerikin citizens uv Afrikin descent at home.

"These resolooshens," sed Josef, "I move ez a amendment. Uv coorse no one will object, for the principle is the same here ez there."

I replied breefly. There wuz a distinkshen. I feered Mr. Bigler did not understand the matter. There wuz a distinkshen and it wuz not oltogether on akkount uv the Afrikin's bein a black man either. Ef there wuz a strong emigrashen from Afrika to Amerika, and the Afrikin emigrant cood git a vote after he had been here five yeers, the Democrisy weod hev no diffikilty in gittin up sympathy for em. "But it aint so, and hence I see no practical good in the amendment. I mildly, but firmly, objeck to addin these resolooshens to the regler ones reported by Mr. Bascom. The nigger is—"

Bigler sed he expectid that it wood be objectid to. But he wuz so well satisfied that it ought to pass, that he felt he must take extraordinary measures. He wantid every one to vote on the amendment ez he pleesed—he wantid every mad to exercise his judgment; but he shood take the liberty uv puttin the moshen, and shood feel called upon to bust the head uv every man who votes against it.

Uv coorse that settled it. We all hev a regard for Josef, for he does allus ez he says Every man in the room voted for it, and the Corners stands committed to nigger suffrage. Good Heavens! Can't this cuss be got rid uv?

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

A HAPPY HOME.—"Six things," says Hamilton, "are requisite to create a happy home. Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholster. It must be warmed by affection, and lighted with cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere, and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as a protecting day; while over all, as a protecting glory and canopy, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God."

DESPISE not little sins; they have ruined many a soul. Despise not little duties; they have been to many haughty spirits an excellent discipline of humility. Despise not little temptations; rightly met they have often nerved the character for some fiery trial.

THE STAR SIRIUS.

Whosoever ventures abroad these clear winter evenings cannot fail to be struck with the impressive magnificence of the starry heavens. The eye of the observer is dazzled with the sparkling radiance of thousands of stars of various colors and magnitudes, which stud the vault of heaven on all sides. Among the celestial host may be seen the celebrated stars and groups mentioned long before the time of Homer. "Canst thou bind the sweet influence of the Pleidaes, or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his seasons? or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?"

Among these brilliant jewels of heaven, now visible for a while in wintry skies, is one of surpassing lustre, and of great historic interest. The eye will readily select the Mazzaroth of Job, the Sothis of the old Egyptians, the Sirius of our own times. This peerless star lies eastward of Orion on the celestial sphere; and arrives at the meridian, at this season, about ten o'clock in the evening. One cannot gaze long at this splendid star,—glorious in its solitary grandeur—without having feelings of awe and admiration awakened in him. Its pure, silvery radiance seems to come from the depths inhabited by the Eons, a ray strayed from the Eternal Light of the Universe.

Three thousand years before the Christian era, Sirius rose heliacally at the time of the summer solstice in the northern hemisphere. The coincidence was noted by the Egyptians, and they also noted the contemporaneous rise of the sacred Nile. These circumstances rendered Sirius an object of the highest interest among the Egyptians. They believed it to be the celestial abode of the soul of Isis, and it was an object of reverence and worship. The time of its heliacal rising was chosen by them to mark the beginning of the civil year in their calendar. The most brilliant and conspicuous star in the heavens thus became the most important, in the Egyptian social, political, and religious systems.

Perhaps the most astonishing fact in its history is its change of color. At the time it bore so conspicuous a part in the institutions of Egypt, it was a fiery red star, and so it was in the days of Ptolemy, a century after the birth of our Saviour. It is now, and has been for ages, a pure white star, unsurpassed in this respect. When this change of color took place is unknown. It implies some mighty change in its physical constitution—a change for which no astronomer has yet ventured to assign a probable cause.

The ingenuity and skill of astronomers have been exercised to discover the magnitude and the distance of Sirius. Its distance from our globe is so remote that it is nearly outside the limit beyond which it is impossible to fathom the celestial spaces, and hence it is only approximately determined. Assuming its parallax to be fifteen hundreths of a second, the amount assigned it by astronomers, its distance from us would not be less than thirteen hundred thousand times the earth's distance from the sun. It would require light more than twenty-two years to fly over this distance. It follows from this that if Sirius had been destroyed in 1847, it would still be visible in the heavens.

At this assumed distance, Herschel estimates its intrinsic splendor at two hundred and twentyfive times that of the sun. Imagine our sun increased in this great ratio! Within a few years this justly celebrated star has been an object of renewed scientific interest. Long ago, Haley discovered that it was slowly wandering in the celestial spaces; that since the time of Hipparchus it had traversed a space in the celestial sphere equal to one apparent diameter of the moon. Bessel, a celebrated German astronomer, after, a long series of observations on Sirius, declared that its movement was not uniform but irregular, and that its irregularities could only rationally be accounted for on the theory of its being a double star. As its duplicity could not be seen with any telescope, he concluded that the companion might be non-luminous. Several astronomers were attracted to the consideration of this mystery, and the labors of each only resulted in the confirmation of the suspicions of Bessel, without discovering the real cause.

Finally, early in 1862, Mr. Safford of Cambridge, now Director of the Chicago Observatory, undertook a mathematical discussion of these irregularties of Sirius, in declination; and he arrived at the conclusion that the motion of Sirius in declination was not eniform, and that the want of uniformity was due to the presence of some invisible mass in the system of Sirius. Hardly had this annovncement been publiclymade, when Mr. Clark lifted his colossal achromatictelescope—still unfinished—to the skies, and pointing it to Sirius, detected at once the hitherto invisible disturber of its movements. Thus was the conjecture of Bessel and the prediction of Safford verified by actual observation. It was a triumph in magnitude and importance hardly inferior to the discovery of the planet Neptune.—*Boston Courier.*

TROUBLE FROM WITHIN.

The passionate, ill-natured man lives always in stormy weather, even though it be the quite of dew-fall around him: always wronged, always hurt, always complaining of some enemy. He has no conception that his enemy is in his own bosom, in the sourness, the ungoverned irritability, the habitual illnature of his own bad spirit and character.—I speak not here of some single burst of passion, into which a man of amiable temper may, for once, be betrayed, but I speak more especially of the angry characters, always brewing in some tempest of violated feeling. They have a great many enemies, are unaccountably ill-treated, and cannot understand why it is. They have no suspicion that they see and suffer bad things because they are bad, that being illnatured is about the same thing as receiving ill treatment, and that all the enemies they suffer are snugly closeted in their own evil temper.

The same is true of fretful persons—men and woman that wear away fast and die, because they have worried life completely out. Nothing goes right; husband, or wife, or child, or customer, or sermon. They are pricked or stung at every motion they make, and wonder why it is that others are permitted to float along so peacefully, and they never suffered to have a moment of peace in their life is a field of nettles to them, because their fretful, worrying tempers are always pricking out through the tender skin of their uneasiness. Why, if they were in paradise, carrying their bad mind with them, they would fret at the good angels, and the climate, and the colors even of roses.

SELF-HELP is the best help in the world; when once a man applies to it he will not readily apply to any other help. A workman, if he devote himself to the special duty of making his home happy, and of improving his condition, will soon raise himself above with demagogues call the oppressed classes.

A NEW VESSEL OF WAR.

Mr. John Elder, of the celebrated shipbuilders' firm, Randolph, Elder & Co., in Glasgow, has recently patented a most original form of iron-clad ram for coast defenses and attacks on sea fortifications. Mr. Elder's vessel is formed below the water line as a segment of an enormous sphere, say 25 feet deep and 200 feet in diameter, of the circular water-line. This corresponds to a small piece of a sphere, of which the versine over a chord of 200 feet is 25 feet long. Over the water line the armor-clad sides are a short truncated cone, and in the center of this circular deck a high castle or tower, carrying three or four tiers of guns, is arranged. This vessel, being perfectly circular in plan, has neither bow nor stern, nor any of the other steering attributes of ships now in existence; it bears, in fact, the same relation of outline and form to the ordinary ships as the form of a crab bears to that of a fish. The power of locomotion is given to this craft by the reaction propeller. The reaction wheel—probably Mr. Randolph's improved water-jet propeller—is placed in the center of the vessel, at the lowest point of the spherical segment, and the ejection of water can be effected through four openings placed at four equi-distant points in the circumference, so as to command the direction of propulsion without any steering arrangement, by forcing the water through one or two of the passages which command any one of the four quadrants inclosed by them. There are, however, steering or deflection boards fitted to the end of the passages through which the water is ejected; and, by using these boards, a rotary motion can be given to the "crab." By ejecting the water from two opposite passages simultaneously, and placing the steering boards into a corresponding position, the total engine power of the vessel can be made available for setting the ship into a revolving movement round its own vertical axis. The velocity which the ship is capable of attaining under these conditions, measured at the outer circumference, is very great, since there is no other resistance to this motion except the skin-friction. Mr. Elder proposes to make use of the great momentum which this high velocity of movement will afford for ramming purposes. The whole circular edge of his vessel which is of a sharp angle in section, represents, so to say, the edge of a circular saw or revolving disk wheel, and the accumulated momentum of the rotary movement can be used for producing a destructive effect upon the sides of any vessel with which this revolving turret ship would come into contact. The circular form allows of a very large stowage room as compared with the ordinary form of ships, and it produces a base of such stability as to allow the erection of a tower of great hight in the center, so as to obtain better facilities for attacking objects on shore. Mr. Elder has carried out some experiments as to the resistance to propulsion in a straight line offered by his form of vessel compared with the ordinary forms. He made two models representing equal tunnage, one of the *Black Prince* shape and the other of his spherical form, and the resistance of these two models was measured by an apparatus which afforded a simple mode of comparing the relative proportions of these resistances. The result was only about 10 per cent in favor of the *Black Prince* model, and this seems to indicate that the new vessel would be capable of attaining a fair speed under steam. The advantages offered by this form are of different kinds, the most prominent being a maximum of internal accommodation or stowage room, with a minimum of exposed surface, a circular or turret-shaped armored side, and an extraordinary facility of manœuvring in an action; last, but not least, the total absence of any exposed points of weakness, or "Achilles' heels," such as most iron-clads at present possess. —*Engineering.*

A PARTING WORD.

BY REV. NEWMAN HALL.

Now! A short word; a shorter thing. Soon uttered; sooner gone.

Now? A grain of sand on a boundless plain. A tiny ripple on a measureless ocean! Over that ocean we are sailing, but the only part of it we possess is that on which our vessel at this moment floats. From the stern we look backwards and watch the ship's wake in the waters; but how short a distance it reaches, and how soon every trace disappears! We see also some landmarks farther off, and then the horizon closes the view; but beyond, that ocean still rolls far, far away. Memory contemplates the few years of our individual life; history shows us a dim outline of mountains; science tells us that still further back, out of sight, stretches that vast sea; reason assures us that, like spase, it hath no boundary; but all that we possess of it is represented by this small word—Now! The past, for action, is ours no longer. The future may never become present, and is not ours until it does. The only part of time we can use is this very moment— *Now!*

But multitudes waste what they actually possess in vain regrets for what they once had, or vain intentions respecting what is not yet theirs. "Alas!" says one, "I have thrown away the choicest opportunities, and the best part of my life is lost! O, if those years might return, how differently would I now act!" Those years cannot return. But you have the present moment! Why add what you *can* improve to the heap of lost opportunities which are now far beyond your reach?

A passenger comes bustling into the railway depot. He is just too late, for the engine has sounded its whistle, and the cars are gliding rapidly out of sight. He looks after them

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH. 20, 1868

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

A WORD TO GRAND JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS.

In looking over the reports of the county Commissioners for several years back, we have been struck with a singular feature in the expenditures. We find sums ranging from one hundred to several hundred dollars expended for building bridges in various parts of the county. Now the building of bridges is hedged around with many examinations for the purpose of securing such an expenditure of money for this purpose as shall accomplish the largest amount of accommodation to the public and build bridges where they are most needed. Such is the real design of the law. The results obtained in our county seem to be in direct contravention of this design. A large number of bridges have been built in the Northern and Western part of the county, over streams that rise and fall again in a few hours or days at most, while in the Eastern and North Eastern part of the county where the stream or streams are large and frequently impassable for months there are scarcely any bridges. Beginning at the narrows below Bedford the southern or Raystown branch in a distance of about sixteen or eighteen miles has no less than five county, and three turnpike bridges, making a bridge to about every two miles over a comparatively small stream. Beginning at the same point on the north branch or Denning's creek we find in about sixteen miles six county bridges or one to about every two and a half miles. Now starting at the same point and following the two streams, now united and forming but one and receiving a number of other considerable streams, Eastward until it reaches the Huntingdon county line, we find in a distance of thirty miles just one turnpike bridge and three county bridges. From Bedford to Bloody Run there is none, a distance of eight miles, where in the Spring of the year no teams can cross, sometimes for a month or two in succession, and though a view has been made and a favorable report returned, the consent of the Grand Jury has been withheld for four years past. From Bloody Run to the crossings there is none, a distance of six miles, where the stream is still larger and for a considerable length of time each year in the same impassable condition. From the turnpike bridge at the crossings there is none until we reach Hopewell a distance of perhaps fifteen or twenty miles with the volume of water continually increasing. The distance from Hopewell to the bridge known as Rhoad's at Stonerstown we do not know, but it also is considerable. How Grand Jurors and Commissioners have, for years, overlooked such glaring wrong we cannot imagine. Why they should go on building bridges at the expense of the county over every rivulet in some parts of the county and be utterly deaf to the rights and necessities of others is entirely inexplicable to us. Let the people of the county arise and demand that their interests be no longer prejudiced by such injudicious expenditure, but that the hard earned money of the tax payers of the county be so expended as to develop the industry and promote the prosperity of one part of our county as well as the other. True, the expenditure may be greater in building bridges over the large stream, but the necessity is also infinitely greater. There is neither reason nor excuse for any longer neglecting the crying wants of that portion of the county lying along the river East of Bedford. Let our grand Jurors and commissioners note the fact, and render their account to the people.

THE PLANK THAT WOULDN'T FIT.

The *Gazette* of last week comes out in a double-leaded leader, in which it lays down the "line" upon which we presume it intends to "hang" on the Impeachment question. It says:

We repeat—Andrew Johnson must *fight*, rather than surrender his Constitutional rights at the bidding of the packed jury now trying him for pretended offences. Mr. President, put in your plea denying the competency of the Rump Senate to try you, issue your proclamation calling upon the people to sustain you, and all will be right. Yield this point, and you are lost—not only you, but the Republic.

As this bit of brag is repeated it is very evident that the purpose for which it was first intended was frustrated. It was undoubtedly meant to constitute a plank in the platform presented by the copperhead convention at Harrisburg, but, like the *valiant* author, was completely ignored by that body. Verily, his manipulations at the Capitol amounted to nothing.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE POOR HOUSE REPORT—$16.00 *for Whiskey.*—We know that it takes a good deal of whiskey ordinarily, to run almost any Democratic institution, but we have never had the figures for this one before. It used to come in under the head of *beef* and we never could tell which was the whiskey and which the beef bill. So much for having an honest steward who will call things by their right names. A friend coming by the Poor House during the meeting of the Directors at last court, inquired of us who furnished the whiskey? We could not give him any positive information, but here it is in black and white. The county pays for it, as it doubtless has for some years, the only difference being, that the former steward, out of a mock modesty or because of the size of the bill called it *beef*.

"Yield this point and you are lost—not only you, but the *Republic*."—*Gazette to Andy Johnson.*

On this point a question presents itself to us which *Republic* is meant. Certainly not the one that was announced by copperheads during the war, as "not being worth the blood of a pig, much less fighting for,"—meaning the Union. Which Constitution? which Republic? That is the question now.

—"If this sort of warfare is to be continued, we shall be obliged to go to the "INQUIRER Book Store" and purchase a copy of the Fisherwoman's Dictionary which is evidently among the "excellent books" for sale at that repository of elegant literature.—*Gazette.*

We are obliged to the aforesaid "pious paper" for the above "puff," but beg leave to assure the editors thereof that, inasmuch as the classical epithets made use of by us are but a few of the many outrageous ones as used by them in former times, we are of the opinion that they need no such dictionary. And further, we have no such work among the "excellent books," on hand, nor yet anything that comes near it, other than a file of the *Bedford Gazette.*

AT the last meeting of the Republican County Committee a representative delegate was elected to attend the State Convention and instructed by a three-fourths vote, and by the unanimous vote of two previous public meetings to vote for E. M. Stanton for Vice President. The convention met at Philadelphia last week and but one vote was cast for Mr. Stanton and that was by Wm. S. Moore, Representative delegate from Washington and Beaver. Our delegate voted for Curtin. A queer mistake, wasn't it? How does the gentleman explain it?

WON'T WORK.—The *Gazette* of last week attempts to bring about the impression that we are the *authors* of the vile epithets applied to Andy Johnson in the INQUIRER of week before last. This is not the case,—not by any means. They are all quoted,—and QUOTED TOO FROM THE *Gazette* AND OTHER LIKE CHASTE JOURNALS, and made use of by them against A. J. when he was "our" man. Now that he is *their man* and all that they ever called him, we just use these by way of reminder.

A PUFF.—The *Gazette* announces to all the world and the rest of mankind that it purchases its "excellent books" at the "INQUIRER Book Store," "that repository of elegant literature." Such a puff from a disinterested party, just think of it. Reader, be you Democrat or Republican, go and do likewise.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Organization.—Speeches of Colonel Frank Jordan, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and Col. William B. Mann, Temporary Chairman.—The Resolutions.—Gen. U. S. Grant Nominated by Acclamation for President. Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin Nominated for Vice President.—Gen. John F. Hartranft re-nominated for Auditor General.—Col. Jacob M. Campbell re-nominated for Surveyor General.

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania assembled March 10th at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia.

The arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the delegates have been conducted on an extensive scale, and no exertion has been spared that would tend to promote the success of its efforts or impart to its deliberations the importance and attention which they are entitled to receive. Around the auditorium of the Academy and in front of the tiers from pit to dome the national colors are displayed, interspersed with State and national flags, coats of arms, corps flags and guidons. A fine portrait of General Grant occupies a conspicuous position in the centre of the building, and suspended from the ceiling are the names "Lincoln" and "Grant" made up of gas jets. The stage is used by the Convention, the remainder of the Academy being open to the public. At the rear of the stage is the chair of the presiding officer, the members of the Convention occupying seats in rows on either side.

At 9 o'clock a. m., the front doors of the Academy were opened and all ladies and gentleman who had applied for and received tickets of admission were at once admitted to seats in the parquet and circles. Up to the hour of being formally called to order, Beck's band, which had been stationed in the orchestra, discoursed many patriotic airs for the benefit of the assembled multitude.

THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

Shortly before 11 o'clock a. m., Colonel Frank Jordan, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, formally called the Convention to order and addressed the body as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention and Fellow Citizens:

We and our co-workers, for the last seven long years, have been fighting the great battle of liberty and humanity, not only for this country and for one day, but for the whole world and for all time—sometimes on the battle-field, and sometimes at the ballot-box; but however the scenes of conflict may have changed, the great principles involved have ever been and yet are essentially the same. Much blood has been shed, and many trials and sacrifices endured, and, thank God, many triumphs achieved. But the history of the eventful past, and the grave duties and responsibilities of the present, alike assure us that "the end is not yet." The great conflict between good and evil, right and wrong, freedom and slavery, is eternal, and having put our hands to the plow, we can but press onward to the fulfilment of our mission, until the thorough suppression of rebellion and the complete reconstruction of the rebel States are accomplished facts, and until the rights of all men are established on the immutable foundations of universal liberty and impartial justice. In our past struggles we have met and overcome all conceivable dangers and obstructions. We have encountered perils at home and abroad, by land and by sea; and last, but not least, perils from false brethren.

But through the courage and fidelity of our soldiers, the patriotic devotion and endurance of our people, and the firmness, wisdom and loyalty of our National Congress, we have thus far triumphed over all our foes. The House has recently given renewed evidence of courage and fidelity, and every loyal man expects the Senate to do its duty.

Inspired by past victories we have made the high resolve, "That the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that the government of the people by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." By the continued blessing of the Almighty we shall repeat and increase our triumphs, until the great and fundamental principles shall be established, and perpetuated, that the majority shall rule, and that the great and free Republic shall be governed by those, and those only, who are faithful to her national unity and loyal to her invincible flag.

Many of our gallant rank and file are not with us to-day, and not a few of our purest and noblest leaders have fallen in the strife; but such is the inevitable lot in all warfare. Men die, but principles are eternal. Let us, in the light of these convictions and responsibilities, take counsel together, and in faith and in wisdom, choose other standard bearers; and if, as indicated by the signs of the times, the lot should fall on that modest patriot and hero, General "Unconditional Surrender" Grant, it will be a pledge to the world, "known and read of all men" that we mean "forthwith to move on the enemy's works," and that we "will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Congratulating you upon the numbers, character and enthusiasm with which you have come up to renew the conflict, and invoking the spirit of wisdom, patriotism and harmony, on all your deliberations, I now perform my last official act as Chairman of the State Committee, by calling this convention to order.

The conclusion of Col. Jordan's address elicited a perfect storm of enthusiasm.

THE TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Col. Stewart then said:

Mr. Chairman, I now move that the convention be temporarily organized by calling to the chair Col. Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia.

Col. Mann, upon taking the chair, made a brief speech.

Col. S. M. Jackson, of Armstrong, then said: I move that the following named gentlemen be elected temporary Secretaries of this Convention: Wm. R. Leeds, of Philadelphia; A. G. Henry, of Armstrong; A. K. Stouffer, of Berks; Col. Wm. C. Gray, of Delaware; W. S. Moore, of Washington.

The motion was carried without objection, and the persons designated were declared elected.

Thomas E Cochran, of York, submitted a motion to the effect that a committee of one from each district should be appointed for the purpose of reporting to the body resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

John S. Mann, of Potter, suggested an amendment by which the committee should be constituted on one delegate from each Senatorial district. This he remarked, had been the time-honored practice in political conventions of the State.

Mr. Cochran, the mover of the resolution, accepted the amendment as a modification, of the original motion, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The chairman inquired in regard to the manner in which the committee should be appointed.

Several delegates responded that the different delegations be allowed to make the selection.

Mr. E. Reed Myer, of Bradford, having suggested the necessity of some such provision, a motion was adopted that so far as applicable, the rules of the House of Representatives should be observed in the government of the Convention.

On motion, it was.

Ordered, That all resolutions proposed in the Convention should be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate.

On motion of Hon. John S. Mann, of Potter, it was.

Ordered, That a committee of thirty-three, to be apportioned among the Senatorial districts, be appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

C. H. T. Collis, of Philadelphia, announced that he had prepared a series of resolutions, which he respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Committee on Resolutions.

The resolutions were received.

Col. Alex. K. McClure, of Franklin, proposed the appointment of a committee of one from each Senatorial delegation for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. The proposition was adopted.

The roll of delegates was then called and the preference of the several delegations indicated by one of their number.

The following are the committees as thus constituted:

THE COMMITTEES.

Committee on Organization.—John A. Sherman, Robert M. Evans, Isaac A. Sheppard, Charles T. Jones, John J. Rowland, W. B. Roberts, B. T. Gilkinson, H. D. Maxwell, J. C. Hanckey, E. R. Miller, Robert Heuston, E. O. Goodrich, B. T. Russell, John S. Mann, L. M. Marshall, George Hoffman, Michael H. Shirk, John M. Dunlap, J. G. Vale, D. O. Gear, James Putt, Kirk Haines M. C. Willson, H. A. Boggs, C. B. Gould, John H. Wells, W. S. Purviance, Joseph Walton, J. S. Rotan, S. M. Jackson, S. C. Koonce.

Committee on Resolutions—C. H. T. Collis, Charles A. Miller, J. G. Butler, James I. Allison, Lloyd Jones, John T. Potts, H. T. Darlington, David Thomas, W. H. Strickland, C. M. Braum, T. T. Walter, W. H. Jessup, T. M. Williard, B. B. Strang, B. H. B. Brower, J. J. Cly, Charles Denuns, John E. Wiley, T. S. Cochrane, A. J. Cover, H. Bower, M. S. Lytle, S. Foster, W. M. Stewart, D. J. Reed, W. S. Jackson, T. M. Marshall, T. M. Bayne, J. H. MacDonald John N. Purviance, J. P. Clarke, J. H. Coggswell.

RE-ASSEMBLING.

At half-past twelve o'clock the Convention re-assembled.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted the following report:

President—Gen. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland.

Vice Presidents—Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Chas. M. Carpenter, Henry Bumm, W. J. P. White, Gen. Wm. Mintzer, Chas. K. McDonald, Henry J. Darlington, E. Grimm, John G. Kauffman, Gen. H. L. Cake, Hon. John Strouse, W. J. Turrell, Major Ackerly, Dr. Levi Rook, Col. S. Knorr, S. M. Barr, Jacob G. Peters, Captain Charles Denues, Isaac Frazer, A. J. Cover, Major D. Washabaugh, Gen. James A. Beaver, M. S. Lytle, C. D. Roberts, R. J. Reid, Gen. J. H. Wells, Joseph W. Aller, Joseph A. Butler, John C. Boyle, James T. McJunken, Geo. K. Anderson, D. V. Derickson, A. J. Acker.

Secretaries—Capt. B. W. Morgan, J. H. Sturdevant, Wm. R. Leeds, A. G. Henry, A. K. Stauffer, Col. Wm. C. Gray, Wm. G. Moore.

Sergeant-at-Arms, James Penrose, B. W. Thomas, James Souder.

The report was accepted and adopted.

Col. Mann then designated Judge Maxwell, of Northumberland, and T. N. Marshall, of Allegheny, as a committee to inform Gen. Todd of his election and conduct him to the chair. This duty was performed, and Gen. Tood took the chair amid loud applause.

Mr. Todd then addressed the convention at some length, as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention—I have no words with which I can fitly express my profound sense of the honor conferred on me in being selected to preside over your deliberations. The best return I can make for your kindness will be an honest effort to discharge the duties of the position with fidelity and in the interest of the great principles we profess, and of the great party to which we belong.

The circumstances under which we meet are no less novel than they are grave and important in their character, and require for their happy solution the noblest efforts of patriotism and the highest qualities of statesmanship. The fell spirit of treason which for four long years plunged the country in civil war and revelled in stupendous sacrifices of life and treasure, was not exorcised by the surrender of its armies, but survived that catastrophe and carried down to the present hour its baneful influences, hindering and thwarting needful legislation, and demoralizing and corrupting the highest public functionaries. Encouraged and aided by a racreant and depraved Chief Magistrate, its adherents have neglected all efforts at concilliation, and insolently demanded not only immunity from punishment, but also longer and more influential powers and privilages then they possessed before the commission of their crimes. Instead of recognizing and appreciating the lenity of Congress and its reluctance to resort to extreme measures, they have deliberately scorned and rejected all its proffers of settlement and interpreted its forbearance as proof of timidity, and a want of resolute purpose to insist upon perfecting and perpetuating the grand results which legitimately spring from the conquests of treasure and rebellion. Acting under these influences and convictions they, each succeeding day, became more aggressive and defiant, until emboldened by apparent success the open proposal was proclaimed of usurping the Government, and of treating as nullities all legislation enacted for the security of the country.

In subservience to this intention, and in concert with the disloyal sentiment of the country, Andrew Johnson has falsified all his pledges and professions, treacherously betrayed the trust confided to his keeping, prostituted his patronage and power to the basest ends, shamefully affiliated with criminals and traitors and outraged and defied the known will of the people, usurped and exercised illegal and despotic authority, stimulated and fermented lawlessness, violence and bloodshed, and defiantly treated with contempt the laws of the land, and trampled them under his feet.

Patiently but steadily, a loyal Congress resisted these usurpations, and labored to prevent and correct their disastrous consequences, shrinking the while, for the sake of peace, from a resort to severe and ultimate proceedings. This policy acted but as an incentive to further arbitrary acts of disloyalty and defiance, culminating in the President's revolutionary attempt to usurp both judicial and legislative functions. Such audacious acts at last aroused the representatives of the people to a true conception of the perilous condition of affairs, and to the nature of the remedy. Bitter experience had taught them that the President was utterly faithless and treacherous, hopelessly lost to all considerations of honor, duty, and truth, and fatally bent upon national dishonor and degradation. To suffer him to hold his high office and pervert all its functions was not the way to pacification and peace, but to destroy the credit of the country, to encourage and sanction crime and misrule, and endanger the very existence of our republican institutions. With a promptness and vigor demanded by the, seriousness of the crisis and the magnitude of the subject, they invoked the great constitutional remedy of impeachment, and to-day this unfaithful servant stands a culprit before the bar of the Senate, charged with the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors. That his conviction and deposition from office will speedily follow no man can doubt. Sternly and remorsely let the sentence be pronounced, and the penalty inflicted, that his administration may become historic as a crime, and odious, as an example, "to stink forever in the nostrils of the people."

Next to the removal of his accidency, no question of greater importance is presented than the preservation of the national credit and the blighted faith of the country and its protection from the shame, fraud, and disaster of repudiation. Naturally the enemies of the Union, not only those who strove by force of arms to overthrow it, but also those who, too cowardly to take up arms in the attempt, sympathized with the effort, as hostile to the payment of the debt contracted in preserving our liberties. Failing to accomplish the destruction of the Government by bloody war, they propose the same result by the ruin of its credit and the repudiation of its obligations, and are now by subtle and villainous approaches, disguised under demagogical professions of regard for equality seeking to debauch the popular mind, and lead it to the perpetration of the lowest dishonesty. It is our duty not only to resist these insidious designs, and denounce the dishonor and infamy of the attempt, but also to proclaim our unalterable purpose to maintain inviolate the faith and honor of the Government, by paying to the last dollar its bonds, according to the pledges given to its creditors, by whose money its existence was preserved, and its triumph assured. As no shadow or taint rested upon our loyalty amid the clash of arms, so now let there be no suspicion of sympathy on our part with the ethics of thieves and pickpockets.

Just now, the question, who shall be our next President? excites more than usual interest, for upon his shoulders will rest responsibilities of measureless importance to the peace, dignity and power of the country. All the issues growing out of our recent troubles, and involved in the transition of the nation into a wider and grander sphere of political action and life, must receive their color and direction, in a great degree, from him. They will bear the impress of his character and genius, and carry down to future ages his strength or weakness, his wisdom or folly, his capacity for greatness and statesmanship, or fix on his name the stigma of failure and inferiority. Happily, it requires no prophetic inspiration to answer the question.

As four years ago, when the country was in the throes of civil war, trembling for life at each shock of battles, all eyes were fixed on Abraham Lincoln, the civilian, and all hopes of all loyal hearts were clustered around him, confiding in his purity, honesty and wisdom for guidance and deliverance, so now in the midst of civil convulsion and organic reconstruction, with one accord all eyes and all hearts turn with undoubting confidence, trust and hope to the unsurpassed and unrivalled soldier, Ulysses S Grant, and demand his elevation to the Presidency. Like his great martyred predecessor he enjoys the personal affection of the people, who love him for his purity and simplicity, honor him for his splendid achievements, his heroic integrity, unflinching performance of duty, and brave outspoken condemnation of Presidential usurpation and unfaithfulness.

With Grant and Curtin as candidates, the way to victory is open. The speaker then said that Pennsylvania, the second State in the Union in population, had long enough been the football of the politicians of the country, and the time had now come for her to assert her dignity and power, and demand the recognition of her sister States. This morning we have heard the first booming of the guns of triumph from the Granite State. this is the first wave of victory that is to be followed by many others. There is no power to resist our progress and triumph; for with justice and truth, humanity and God on our side, we are sure to prevail against the devil and his angels.

A dispatch from Boston, to John E. Addicks, stating that New Hampshire had nobly redeemed herself, and given a majority of 3,590 for the Republican party, was read and received with considerable cheering.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported favorably to the following gentlemen:

W. Harvey Money, First District of Philadelphia; Joseph Moore, Third District of Philadelphia; Dr. B. F. Wagonseller, of Snyder county; E. P. Capron, of Lycoming county; Lucius Rogers, Senatoral Delegate of Potter, Tioga and Clearfield counties; and Samuel M'Camant, of Blair county.

The roll was ordered to be called by the President, on the Vice Presidency, when Colonel William B. Mann read a letter from John W. Geary, declining to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and requesting that his name be withdrawn.

The Secretary then called the roll of delegates, and during its progress the audience applauded each delegate as he recorded his vote.

A. G. Curtin	109
B. F. Wade	22
Edwin M. Stanton	1

Governor Curtin having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the Convention.

General James A. Beaver then moved that the nomination of General J. F. Hartranft for Auditor General, and J. M. Campbell for Surveyor General, be made unanimous. Agreed to.

Mr. John S. Mann stated, as there were no two men before the Convention for the Presidency, he would move that the nomination of General Grant be made unanimous.

The motion being put, the Convention voted unanimously for General Grant, which was received with the wildest cheering by the delegates and the audience.

Mr. Swope moved that a committee of ten be appointed to report names of persons for delegates at large, and also electors. The chair appointed the following gentlemen: H. B. Swope, W. B. Mann, C. H. T. Collis, L. Rogers H. Y. Cake, H. D. Maxwell, J. A. Beavin, John H. Wells, M. S. Lyttle, and A. K. McClure.

The committee reported as Electors at large, G. Morrison Coates, of Philadelphia, Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburg. For delegates at large. Col. John W. Forney, Jas. H. Orne, of Philadelphia; Gen. Henry White, of Indiana; E. Reed Meyer, of Bradford; W. Blanchard, of Luzerne; Thos. E. Cochrane, of York; Linn Bartholomew, of Schulkill, and Gen. Wm. Lilly, of Carbon.

Mr. Thomas E. Cochrane presented the following report on behalf of the committee on resolutions:

Resolved, That the great Republican party of America, without which the rebellion against the Government would have consummated a division of the Union, and perpetuated human slavery with the aid, comfort and full approval of the present Democratic party is in the front of another peril and another trial. Electing its candidate for President in 1860, and re-electing him in 1864, it is now called upon to decide whether all the sacrifices of blood and treasure have not only been vain but were simply contributions for the restoration of treason under the influence of a man who, clothed with the confidence of his country, is prevented from overthrowing the Government solely by the wise and patriotic stand by a loyal Congress.

Resolved, That we add our voice to the loud acclaim in favor of Grant as the Republican candidate for President, and in so doing feel that we are not simply responding to the wishes of our constituents or helping to pay a portion of the debt we owe to that great soldier, but in preparing the way for that substantial triumph which, while perpetuating the Republican party, preserves and perpetuates Republican creeds.

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon the Senate of the U. S., sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to proceed without fear, favor or affection, and that the people of Pennsylvania will stand by and maintain a just judgment of the law.

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors of the Union who fought and conquered armed rebellion in the field and stand true to the principles which they vindicated and the flag which floated over them and led them to victory, are entitled to the undying gratitude of a loyal people, and as they saved the country by trials, sufferings and sacrifices, they have undeniable claims to the highest honors of the nation.

Resolved, That we tender our most cordial thanks to Hon. E. M. Stanton for the firmness, courage and patriotism with which he has maintained the majesty of the law and the rights of the people against the attempted invasions of a faithless Executive and his purchased instruments.

Resolved, That, as experience is alike the best instruction of men and nations, so the experience of the rebellion has given us renewed confidence in the pledges and precepts of the declaration of independence and that, with these as our guiding stars, the Republican party must always succeed.

Resolved, That the purity of the ballot-box should be carefully guarded as of vital importance to the best interests of the country, and that this convention deem a just and impartial Registry law to be necessary to protect us from the astounding frauds which have heretofore been perpetrated.

Resolved, That no contrast so eloquent could be presented as that between the loud profession of A. Johnson and the silent patriotism of U. S. Grant, that as the one deals in promises to deceive, the other deals in acts that convince, and that while Johnson has fallen rapidly away from his many voluntary covenants, Grant has accepted equal justice and radical Republicanism as a part alike of conscience and duty.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the administration of State affairs by Governor John W. Geary in which he has proved himself efficient in the cabinet as in the field, an able and successful statesman since the war as he was an able and successful general during the war; and he merits the confidence of the people of Pennsylvania, and we pledge him the continued support of the Republican party of the State.

Resolved, That the public debt incurred for the purpose of preserving the existence of the nation is a sacred obligation binding the people to its payment in the utmost good faith, and to the full extent of its legal requirements; that the greatest prudence, judgment and skill are requisite, and should, as far as attainable, be employed at once to maintain the public faith and credit, and render the burden, of which no legal citizen should complain, as light and practicable upon the productive industry of the country, and the wages and proceeds of labor.

Resolved, That it is the dictate of the soundest policy, as well as of the greatest wisdom that the domestic industry of the country should be sustained and protected against foreign competition by adequate tariff laws and that in whatever particulars the existing laws on the subject are defective they should be amended and made efficient for that purpose as well as for the purpose of raising the revenue of the Government.

Resolved, That by the election of Grant to the Presidency all domestic dissensions and factions opposition to the complete reconstruction of the Union on the firm foundations laid by wise and judicious legislation of Congress will be immediately suppressed and harmony and good feeling restored, settled relations of business established and the revival and improvement of all the disturbed sources of national wealth and prosperity will be secured when it is made manifest that the people of this country are firmly fixed in their determination that the fruit of the late bloody and obstinate struggle shall not be lost, and that the factious and rebellious resistance to the laws shall be as effectually overthrown as under the military hostility which attempted to subvert the Government by savage cruelty, rapine and murder.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania proudly tenders to the loyal people of the Union Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, her great war Governor and soldier's friend.

Resolved, That every American citizen, whether by birth or adoption, is entitled to the protection of the nation and its flag, and while it is incumbent on the Government to initiate negotiations for the establishment of an international law of expatriation recognizing naturalization by one nation as terminating allegiance due another, and conferring all the rights of citizenship, it is no less its duty to vindicate its people of all charges from oppression or interference, at home and abroad, when in the legitimate and peaceful exercise of their legal and personal right.

Resolved, That in General John F. Hartranft and Jacob M. Campbell, our nominees for re-election to the important State offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, we recognize brave soldiers who led and shared with gallant "boys in blue" in the sanguinary strife against rebels in arms, and who have since proved themselves to be competent, faithful and upright officers in time of peace; and we confidently commend them to the suffrages of a people who have not forgotten to be grateful to the defenders of the life of the nation and who love to honor those who expose themselves, in toil and trail, in camp and bivouac, on the weary march, and the imminent front of battle, that the people might be safe, and the country free and united.

Resolved, That delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Republican Convention at Chicago are hereby instructed to cast their vote as a unit, through their chairman, in favor of Grant for President, and Curtin for Vice President, they being the distinctly declared choice of the people of the State for those positions, and that the right of substitution for absent delegations shall be solely with the delegations from the State.

A lengthy and exciting discussion took place on the last resolution, Messrs. Mann, of Potter, Errett, of Allegheny, and Marshall, of Allegheny, and others, speaking in opposition, and Messrs. Swope, of Clearfield, M'Clure, of Franklin, Cochran, of York, William B. Mann, of Philadelphia, and others; in favor of the same. The resolution passed finally by 89 to 49.

Mr. M'Clure offered a resolution appointing a committee of one from each Congressional district to name Congressional delegates to Chicago and the electors for the State, and instructing the committee to accept such district delegates as may pledge themselves in good faith to carry out the wishes of the people of the State as expressed so overwhelmingly by this convention.

Ajourned until 7 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at seven o'clock p. m., and Mr. M'Clure's resolution was discussed.

Mr. M'Clure made an eloquent speech, in the course of which he said the resolution was offered to prevent politicians, in any instance, from defrauding the people, and was not intended to have any effect in other districts. He did not consider the action a question of men, but as to what is the true policy of Pennsylvania to make herself potential in the national councils.

Messrs. Mann, of Philadelphia, Brumm, of Schuylkill, Jessup, of Susquehanna, and Jones, of Montgomery, spoke in favor, and Bayne, of Allegheny, and M'Cormick, of Venango, against the resolution, which was finally adopted.

Mr. Blanchard, of Centre, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the State Central Committee for the coming campaign be selected by the President of the Convention, and that the members of the said committee shall be selected by the President from names nominated and recommended by delegates.

Philadelphia is to have sixteen members, and other counties the same as last year. They will be named hereafter.

The Committee to name delegates to Chicago and electors, reported a list. The delegates to Chicago are Franklin Bound and J. C. Bomberger, alternate Scott Clingan and Dowd Wilson; elector, B. F. Wagonseller.

Thanks were given to the President of the Convention, and also to the National Union Club, the Union League, and citizens of Philadelphia.

At eleven o'clock p. m., adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

HON GEORGE VICKERS, who was last week elected U. S. Senator by the Maryland Legislature, qualified and took his seat on Monday.

ON Monday last the city election in Bangor, Me., resulted in the choice of A. D. Manson, Republican, for Mayor, by a vote of 1,715 to 1,307, a Republican gain of 157.

THE city election in Camden, New Jersey, has resulted in the complete triumph of the Republicans. They have gained over three hundred votes on their vote of last year.

THE Maryland Legislature, it is announced has appropriated five thousand dollars to reimburse Philip Francis Thomas, the recently elected, for expenses he incurred in endeavoring to get admitted to a seat in the Senate.

FOUR members of the Kentucky delegation to the National Democratic Convention held commissions in the rebel army, and one in the Confederate Congress.

THE proposed amendments to the State Constitution, offered in the State Legislature by Mr. Hickman, were voted down by a large majority. The vote on universal suffrage was 13 yeas to 73 nays.

THE losses by fire in the United States during January, caused by conflagration, each destroying property valued at $20,000 or over, are reported at $5,449,000, as compared with $4,043,000 losses during January, 1867. In January, 1867, the largest fires were at Chicago, and out of the $4,230,000 were in that city. During last month these where no fires in either New York or Philadelphia of which the losses were estimated at more than $20,000 in any one case.

THAT resolution of Democratic State platform which alleges that the Republican party is responsible for the delay in the restoration of the late insurrectionary States, is merely an impudent assertion of what is not true. But for Democratic opposition and obstruction systematic and persistent, those States would have been under the old flag long ago. A political organization has fallen low when it resorts to a reckless misrepresentation of fact for the planks of its platform.

NEW YORK COLUMN.

"COSTAR'S"
PREPARATIONS.

EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
EVERYBODY—BELIEVES IN THEM.
EVERYBODY—RECOMMENDS THEM.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—
Costar's Exterminators.
"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—
"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.
A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—
"Costar's Insect Powder.
Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—
"Costar's" Corn Solvent.
For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of
"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.
Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. 25c and 50c Boxes—
"Costar's" Bishop Pills.
Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. 25c. and 50c. Sizes—
"Costar's" Cough Remedy.
The children cry for it—it's a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. Bottles $1.00
"Costar's" Bitter Sweet and Orange Blossoms.
Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wonderful quality.

!!!Beware!!! of all Worthless Imitations.
None Genuine without "Costar's" Signature.
25c and 50c sizes kept by all Druggists.
$1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price.
$2.00 pays for any three $1.00 sizes by Express.
$5.00 pays for eight $1.00 sizes by Express.
Address
HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by HECKERMAN & SON, Bedford.
Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in PHILADELPHIA, Pa., and in all the large cities.
feb14:

LUMBER! LUMBER!
MUNSON, JONES & CO.,
PHILLIPSBURG, Pa.
WORKED LUMBER,
of every kind for sale. Flooring, Sash, Weatherboarding, &c. Inquire of
F. BENEDICT, Agent,
at J. W. Lingenfelters office, Bedford, Pa.
feb21:3m.

PLASTER.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he is now prepared to supply both
ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER,
at his Warehouse.
JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run Station, Jan. 31, 1868-3m.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.
The Spring Quarter will commence MONDAY, APRIL 6th.
Students prepared to teach, to enter college, or to engage in business avocations. Terms moderate. The principal is prepared to accommodate eight Boarders.
For further information address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
fe7 2m Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

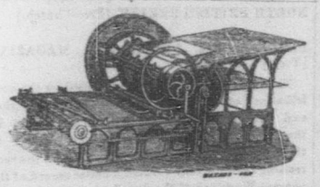
INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilks Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $500,000. Fulton Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000
F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.
F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.
December 20th, 1867. m6

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to make and report a distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the goods of James B. Farquhar, now in the hands of Rob't Steckman, Esq., Sheriff, to and among the creditors of said J. B. Farquhar, according to law, will, for that purpose, meet said creditors and all others interested, at his office, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, inst., when and where all who choose may attend. JNO. MOWER.
March13:3t Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will &c., of Philip Devore, late of Londonderry township deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, they give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make payment, claims against the estate properly authenticated, should be presented by claimants immediately. JOSIAH MILLER,
JACOB L. ALBRIGHT,
feb14-w6 Executors.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John L. Nycum, late of Monroe township, Bedford co., dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
GEO. NYCUM,
feb28 CHRIST. FELTON.
Administrators

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH. 20, 1868.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Letterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* —Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John R. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAtee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

THE *Daily Evening Telegraph*, with the very latest impeachment and other news, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.—The attention of the reader is invited to the prospectus of this well known Family and agricultural newspaper in another column.

RELIEF FOR THE CONNELLSVILLE R. R.—The city council of Baltimore, on the 13th inst., passed over the Mayor's veto, the ordinance for the relief of the Connellsville and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

REDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—In order to make his school thoroughly efficient Mr. Woods has engaged the services of Miss Anna Cary of New York, who is quite accomplished and will make a valuable assistant. Scholars of both sexes and all ages are admitted and we recommend the school to universal patronage.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURIST.—This excellent family journal, published by J. M. & G. D. Kuester, Pittsburgh, Pa., is something that should be in the hands of every farmer in the State, in fact every friend of rural improvement in the land should have access to, and endeavor to circulate just such journals. Terms—$1.00 per annum in advance.

HERSHBERGER'S PANORAMA.—Maj. Hershberger, exhibited his panorama of the burning of Chambersburg in the Court House on Tuesday evening of last week, before a very large audience. The pictures seem to be well drawn, and the painting well executed. The music accompanying the representation was very fine.

THE WORLD AT HOME.—This excellent monthly comes to us for March, replete with entertaining and instructive reading. Its leading piece, (Madame De Chambly, illustrated,) is an excellant production and the Home, Juvenile, Fashion and Editorial Departments up to anything that could be promised. Evans & Co., Publishers, 814 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Terms—$3 per annum.

"OH! THAT WILL BE JOYFUL!" When men and women throw "Physic to the dogs," and when a trifle out of order, or to *prevent* getting out of order, take Plantation Bitters. Are you Dyspeptic, Nervous, Jaundiced, Hy'pped, Low Spirited, Weak, or are you sick and don't know what ails you? We have been, and was recommended to try the Plantation Bitters, which we did with great satisfaction and entire success. Delicate Females, Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of Sedentary Habits, are particularly benefited by these Bitters. The sale is perfectly enormous. 2t

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—During the past few weeks we have received several lengthy communications or rather essays, which, although creditably written, are not of sufficiently general interest to justify publication in our columns. We shall at all times be glad to receive items of local interest, involving matters of fact, accidents, sales, improvements, &c., only let them be brief and to the point. We desire to make our paper a reflex of current news, general and local, and our friends in the townships can materially aid us by sending in memoranda of matters transpiring in their neighborhood.

THE THAW.—Since our last issue the weather has relaxed considerably. The genial warmth of the sun, has dissolved the icy fetters of winter, and a gradual change is coming over the face of nature. The snow and ice is rapidly melting, the gutters are brimful of slush and water—the streets are a lake of mud, the crossings are invisible, and wet feet and hacking coughs are the order of the day. This is seasonable weather; a few rough windy days—a few more showers and cloudy skies and after these things; then may we look, for the glowing warmth of Summer, and hear the "voice of the turtle in the land."

WINDOW BLINDS.—A fine variety of window paper, cheap, at the INQUIRER Book Store.

PLANTING TREES.—The season for transplanting fruit and ornamental trees is again near at hand. There are few if any persons owning houses and lots or farms, whose comfort will not be promoted and the appearance and value of their property improved by the judicious planting of fruit, shade and ornamental trees. Of the desirableness of an abundant supply of fine fruit it is unnecessary to speak. Let all, who have not already an abundant supply, go to the nearest nursery without delay and select and plant the best varieties that can be had; it always pays to get the best. Don't be too saving and say I will get the grafts and raise the trees myself, unless you have old trees on which to graft, this is the worst kind of economy, you can buy three or four-year-old trees from the nursery for a very little more than it would cost you to graft them, and you gain four or five years and as many crops of fruit. A word for shade and ornamental trees. We admire the combining of beauty with utility wherever it can be done, but don't believe in sacrificing everything to utility. We believe in making our homes attractive, whether in town or country, and in no way can it be done more cheaply or permanently than by planting a judicious selection of shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Once planted and growing, they last for a generation and increase in beauty with the passing years. We pity the man who from a false economy, or through neglect permits his home to stand exposed to the fierce blasts of winter and the broiling sun of summer, without an effort to beauty or protect it; nor do we wonder that his children are glad to leave it and seek more genial and attractive homes among strangers. Make the old home attractive without with fruit and shade trees and ornamental shrubs, vines and flowers, and within, with books, papers, and pictures, warm hearts, kind words and smiling faces and however wide your children wander, they will oft find their way back to their childhood's home, and its memory, a thing of beauty, will be a joy forever, and enshrined in their hearts, will be cherished while life lasts.

OUR STREETS.—The unavoidable mud of early Spring will make muddy and disagreeable for a time the best kept streets. But there is no good reason why the mud should be bottomless. We don't know that this is really the case in Juliana street, but then no one has measured the mud here, and there may be a bottom somewhere down below; nobody knows. What has become of the project of grading and paving this street? It is the only business part of the town in which the streets are not paved or macadamized. With the exception of East Pitt street there is far more travel on it than on any other street in the town; yet it has been left from year to year, often in a far worse condition than ordinary country roads; in Spring and Fall with scarcely a bottom to the mud and in Summer with dust several inches in depth, rising with every passing horse or team and pouring in suffocating clouds into every open door or window. The people in Juliana street have been paying for grading and improving other streets far less used than their own and would now like to see a little of their money expended nearer home. What say you City fathers? When shall the work begin?

A NEW INVENTION FOR FLOURING MILLS.—Mr. David Baird, of Snake Spring township, this county, assisted by another gentleman, whose name is unknown to us at present, has patented an article which he denominates the "Exhaust for Mill Burrs" which is pronounced by those competent to judge to be one of the finest improvements which has been applied to Flouring Mills, for a quarter of a century. Heretofore the burrs, while in motion, would produce a great quantity of hot air and steam inside of the cap or covering, which would cause a considerable quantity of dough or paste, dampen the flour and cause the flour to sour. The "Exhaust" causes a regular draft of cold air to pass between the burrs when in motion and carries off all the steam or vapor and deposits it in a receptacle for it on the second or third story. The result is that the flour is sweeter, bolts without the same stress upon the cloth, packs better and sells better when sent to market. The water buckets made use of to catch the water which is crushed from the grain must be emptied every two or three days. The flour is kept cool, dry and sweet by this simple machine and, as a matter of course, must be much superior to flour made the old way. The improvement can be seen at the Crystal Steam Mill, of Messrs Hartley in this place. It cannot be long until this improvement will be put into all the Mills throughout the country.

SPRING seems to have come in reality. On Wednesday morning the 4th inst, the mercury marked 6 degrees below zero. Since then the weather has become quite moderate. The Sunday following was a clear bright day thawing the snow quite rapidly, during the week following the ground was scarcely frozen a single night and several days were bright and warm. The snow has all disappeared except here and there the remnant of a drift. Sunday the 15th was clear and warm and at 1 o'clock P. M. the mercury stood at 70 degrees, in the shade, and in the evening we were treated to the first thunder storm of the season; several genuine Spring showers have followed since; a bright tint of green is quite perceptible upon the grass and grain fields the notes of the robin and bluebird are heard on sunshiny mornings, all harbingers of opening Spring. Evidently the long, cold Winter has gone, though a few March snow storms, will doubtless give variety to the next few weeks.

BEWARE of the temptation to sit in rooms without fire, or take long walks and sit down in the shade on damp seats to rest, in these first days of Spring. Danger lurks in all such indiscretions, and they are the source of a thousand ills, that might be avoided by a little thoughtfulness. It is always imprudent for persons in delicate health to seek cool or damp places to rest after being heated by exercise, and doubly so in the first warm days of early Spring, when both air and earth are damp and the human system relaxed by the sudden change. Don't throw off woolen underclothing before the first of June; better then only change to lighter material and keep it on the year round. Don't think of sitting in rooms, where there has not been more or less fire during the day, before the first of May. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. A little prudence at this season of the year, may save you weeks of suffering and innumerable doctor's bills.

WINDOW BLINDS.—A fine variety of window paper, cheap, at the INQUIRER Book Store.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.—What are the probabilities in regard to the supply of water for the town during the coming summer, especially if the season should be a dry one? Will our town council be good enough to tell us? That nondescript, cave, dry-dock or sink (of the people's money) erected by the council last summer, and by courtesy, called a reservoir, is not entirely dry at present but the water runs out as fast as it runs in. We would suggest, as it is not likely ever to answer the purpose of a reservoir, that, in order that it may not be entirely useless, it be rented out as a lager beer cellar or something of the kind; it will be quite dry enough for such a purpose by the first day of May at farthest. The money arising from rents would pay a part of the interest on the investment; or if this is not thought desirable it might be appropriated, by the council, for trying a new experiment in the reservoir line.

THE LECTURE, on Nova Scotia, by Rev. J. Q. McAtee, on Tuesday evening of court week, was the best attended of the series and elicited general and unqualified praise from all who had the pleasure of hearing it. His descriptions of the occupations, manners and customs of the Blue-Noses and particulary of a few of their most noted places of business and the pleasures of travel, in that comparatively unknown land, were of a most graphic character. Nova Scotia must be a perfect Paradise for sportsmen who delight in the pursuit of the finny tribes. Some of the disciples of Walton are seriously contemplating a fishing excursion into this corner of Her Majesty's dominions to see and experience for themselves the wonders of which the lecturer gave them but a passing notice.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, for February has been on our table for several days. Its contents are as follows:—Brownlows, concluded, Memories of Sir Philip Francis, Linda Tressel—Part V, Cornelius O'Dowd, Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II—No.1—The Queen, Fenianism; and the Irish at Home and Abroad, and The Queen of the Highlands. Reprinted by Leonard Scott Publishing Co. 140 Fulton Street New, York. For terms of Blackwood & English Reviews see advertisement in another column of this paper.

THE HOLLY TREE INN AND OTHER STORIES.—We have just received from the Publishers (T. B, Peterson & Brothers this the last published volume of their twenty five cent edition of Dicken's works. This is the cheapest edition of Dicken's complete works ever published and brings them within the reach of all classes. With the twenty-five cent Dickens no one need want for entertaining reading. For sale by all Booksellers.

GUY MANNERING.—The fourth volume of Petersons cheap edition of the Waverly novels has just been issued. The whole edition will comprise twenty six volumes at twenty cents a volume or five dollars for the whole set. T. B. Peterson & Brothers 30 6 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

OUR readers who intend changing their place of residence during the coming spring will please notify us of the fact so that we may know where to address them.

WINDOW BLINDS.—A fine variety of window paper, cheap, at the INQUIRER BOOK Store.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PATTONSVILLE, March 6., 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The last session of the South Woodberry District Institute was held at New Enterprise, on Saturday the 29th day of February, 1868. The house was called to order by the President at the usual hour (9 A. M.) In the absence of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, W. B. Miller was appointed Secretary *pro tem.* All the members were present except Messrs. D. Stayer, B. F. Woodcock, M. M. Richey, D. B. Zook and D. Price. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Next in order was the regular programme of business, which was as follows:

Class drill in Grammar by W. B. Miller, in Mental Arithmetic, by D. Stayer, in Geography by G. W. Dively, in Reading, by J. M. Detrick.—On motion, the Institute adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute met at the time appointed. Called to order by President. The exercises were commenced by Mr. D. Stayer leading in vocal music, after which followed the regular programme of business:—Class Drill in Written Arithmetic by A. S. Stayer, in Orthography by F. B. Berkhimer. The following question was then debated:

Resolved, That the School term should be extended to six months in Bedford County. On the Affirmative D. Stayer, W. B. Miller, F. B. Berkhimer, S. B. Benner, and A. S. Stayer, and on the Negative, by B. F. Woodcock, G. W. Dively, G. C. Long, D. Price and J. M. Detrick.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the school term should be extended to six months in South Woodberry township.

2. *Resolved*, That we, the teachers of S. Woodberry, tender a vote of thanks to the Directors of said tp., for giving us permission to hold a District Institute.

3. *Resolved*, That we, the members of this institute, tender our sincerest thanks to the County Institute for encouraging District Institutes.

4. *Resolved*, That we tender a vote of thanks to all persons disinterested in the cause of education for their absence during the sessions of this Institute.

5. *Resolved*, That we tender a vote of thanks to the Directors for their punctuality in visiting the Schools and Institute.

6. *Resolved*, That we, the teachers of South Woodbury, will not teach another term for less than $45.00 per month.

The Institute then adjourned to meet next fall.

A. S. STAYER, Pres't.
DAVID PRICE, Sec'y.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP. A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all druggists. july.15,67.y1

MARRIED.

On Friday the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rob't Ralston, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL CRAMER to Miss MARGARET GRIMES, both of Middle Woodberry tp.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Harrison township, Bedford co., by David Miller, Esq., Mr. SHANNON BRANT to Mrs. SUSAN KRING, both of said township.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

DIED.

At the residence of her daughter, in Bedford, on Thursday evening the 12th inst., Mrs. FREDRICA C. FETTERLY, in her 77th year.

Bereavement is robbed of its sadness when such christians die. Surely surviving friends cannot mourn when a lifetime of Godliness has terminated in a translation so triumphant.

For sixty-two years the departed had been a member of the church of Christ, and well did she adorn her profession. Her life was truly a life of prayer and her dying hours were praise. Surrounded by dutiful children, who had labored to make her declining years happy, she peacefully passed from earth, and now

"Far from this world of toil and strife
Is present with the Lord,
The labors of her mortal life
End in a large reward. N.

IN MEMORIAM.—MRS. LOUISA McATEE, wife of Rev. J. Q. McAtee, died in Bedford, on the 7th inst., aged 28 years. Mrs. McAtee was the daughter of Jesse Craig, of Welsh Run, Franklin co., Pa. At an early age she became a member of the Presbyterian church, but subsequently connected with the Lutheran Church, of which her husband was a minister. Less than one year ago brother McAtee removed to Bedford as Pastor of the Lutheran church, and prospects of long life and usefulness were before him and his wife. In this short time, not only the entire membership of this large field, but the people of every name in town and country, became warmly attached to them. In Mrs. M, our beloved brother found a wife ardently devoted to his people, and interested in all that pertained to the church.

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise."

Merely to be the Pastor's wife, is not sufficient to gain the hearts and win the love of a parish; but in her they found those rare virtues and tender sympathies, the suave manner and modest demeanor, in a word, the pure, good, noble soul which so beautifully adorns the Parsonage and effectually wins the heart of every one. It is no marvel, then, that the whole community was startled and dismayed when the sad intelligence flew from lip to lip, that amid the strength and bloom of life, this lovely, this Christian woman had suddenly been called away from earth. It was a dark day to the church—to every one: but how inexpressibly fearful was it to our dear brother. Not all the kind offices of love and sympathy could bear him up against the first crash of the storm that fell upon him. But now the same voice speaketh as it did to Ezekiel, when the desire of his eyes was taken away so suddenly, though the only light of that little home has gone out forever: "*Know that this is the* LORD GOD."

Mrs. McAtee, according to a previous request, was buried in the grave yard at the "Old White Church," at home. Her funeral sermon was preached by the Presbyterian pastor to a large assembly of friends. The writer of this enjoyed many happy hours with the dear departed and her husband in the home she made so pleasant.

Soft, ye winds, and let the turf be green over mother and babe until the resurrection morn.

Schellsburg, March 15. A. FRIEND.

The Miserables

Of this bright and cheerful world are the Dyspeptics.

Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment.

Between the stomach and the brain there is a close and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

Is this a condition that any rational human being is willing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The Dyspeptic has his fate in his own hand. If he chooses to banish forever the disorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with nameless horrors, he has only to step to the nearest drug store and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia has ever yet resisted the alterative, tonic and anti-bilious operation of this potent vegetable specific. It literally regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthy action the dormant liver; puts to flight the dismal fancies that beset the mind; gently relieves and regulates the bowels; strengthens the enfeebled nerves; restores the appetite, and makes, as it were, a new creature of the desponding and debilitated invalid.

Ladies who suffer from indigestion have only to take a small dose of this pure vegetable corrective, once or twice a day, to secure intire exemption from the pains and penalties of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which but few of the sex uninterruptedly enjoy.

CALL AND SETTLE.
Those knowing themselves indebted to me either by Book Account or Note, will please call and settle the same without delay, as I am in need of money. mar20.3t A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

DREER'S *WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS*, and a full assortment of Spades, Spading Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, &c. &c., can be bought at HARTLEY & METZGER'S very low for cash. mar20tf

OYES! O YES!
The subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he holds himself in readiness to cry sales, auctions, &c., on the shortest notice. He returns thanks for the numerous favors which he has received at their hands, and hopes to merit a continuance of their custom.
JOHN DICKEN,
mar20.3m Cumberland Valley, Bedford co., Pa.

THE *SIR JOHN FRANKLIN OR CHAMBERSBURG COOKING STOVE.*—This celebrated stove is now offered to the public by HARTLEY & METZGAR, Agents for Bedford county, who have on hand a full supply for wood or coal. mar20tf

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Dan'l Sparks and George Karn, Executors of the last Will, &c. of Peter Karn, late of West Providence tp., Bedford co., dec'd, will sit for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 2d day of April, 1868, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., when all parties interested can attend.
J. H. LONGENECKER,
mar20.2t Auditor.

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST *REAPER, MOWER, GRAIN DRILL*, or any other Farm Implement that is made, and at the lowest price, always go to HARTLEY & METZGER'S old established agency. As their business is a permanent one, they will always keep the extras, which may be needed for any Farm Implement they sell. mar20tf.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.
A FAMILY AND AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL, devoted to choice Literature, including Poetry, Novelettes, Tales, and Moral and Entertaining Reading, generally. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, etc., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.
Agriculture and Horticulture, embracing Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, etc. Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* is alone worth the price of subscription.
NEWS DEPARTMENT.—The same industry, care, and discrimination in gathering and preparing the stirring events of the day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given such universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public.
TERMS.—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. No orders received without the cash, and all subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for. Specimen numbers sent. Address
PHILIP R. FREAS, Editor and Proprietor.
mar20 Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOW BLINDS.—A fine variety of window paper, cheap, at the INQUIRER Book Store.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At a Court of Quarter Sessions held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 10th day of Feb'y. A. D. 1868, the recommendation of the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of said county, was read and filed setting forth. "That the building now occupied as the Poor House of said county, is totally insufficient for the sheltering and protection of the poor. That a new poor house should be erected as provided by the Act of Assembly, approved the 17th April, 1866. That the present poor house property is not desirable for the purposes for which it is now used, and recommending that said property be sold, and, that, in lieu of it, a farm of from seventy-five to one hundred acres of good land be purchased, upon which the poor house above recommended shall be erected," &c.
Whereupon the Court referred the same to the Grand Jury, who, on the 12th day of Feb'y, A.D. 1868, made the following return and endorsement upon said recommendation: "This recommendation approved by the Grand Jury, except that in the opinion of the Grand Jury, the farm to be purchased should not contain less than one hundred and twenty-five acres."
Now, March 7, 1868, the Court appoint Wm. M. Hall, Esq., Auditor to take testimony, find facts and make report &c.
Witness my hand and official seal at Bedford the same day. O. E. SHANNON, Clerk. [L.S.]
Pursuant to the above appointment I will meet in the Grand Jury Room on THURSDAY, the 16th day of April prox., all parties who may desire to be heard. The investigation will embrace:
1st. An examination of the receipts and expenditures of the present property with a view to determine whether it is profitable or the reverse.
2nd. Proposals for the purchase of the entire property; also for the Mill and Miller's house separately.
3rd. Offers of suitable farms, stating the price, number of acres, locality, with a full description.
4th. I invite plans with estimate of cost of a suitable building, with all the modern improvements, for the sheltering and maintaining one hundred poor persons—said building to be erected on the present or at any other locality proposed. No plan to be paid for unless ultimately adopted by the County Commissioners.
Sealed proposals to purchase or to sell may be sent to me or to J. W. DICKERSON, Attorney for Bedford county, at any time before the day of meeting. WILLIAM MACLAY HALL,
mar20.3t Auditor.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
WM. T. HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE" OF "KEYSTONE SKIRTS,"
are the best and Cheapest Low Priced Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1.00; 30 springs, $1.20; and 40 springs, $1.45. Plain Skirts, 6 tapes, 20 springs, 80 cents; 25 springs, 95 cents; 30 springs, $1.15; and 35 springs, $1.25. Warranted in every respect.
"Our OWN Make" of "UNION SKIRTS," Eleven Tape Traits, from 20 to 50 springs, $1.20 to $2.50. Plain, Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 95 cents to $2.00. These skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first class goods, and at much lower prices.
"Our OWN Make" of CHAMPION SKIRTS" are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirts before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metalic fastenings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other Skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic will wear longer, give more satisfaction, and are really cheaper than all others. Every lady should try them. They are being sold extensively by Merchants throughout this and the adjoining states at very moderate prices. If you want the best, ask for "Hopkin's Champion Skirts." If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you, or come or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of Skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.
To be had at Retail at Manufactory, and of the Retrail trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed.
Manufactory and Salesroom, 628 Arch street, between 6th and 7th Sts., Philadelphia.
March20:10m WM. T. HOPKINS.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
for sale at the
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INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
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INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST,
Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.
All operations, pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anesthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

SELLERS & FOLWELL,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS AND FRUITERS,
No. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders promptly attended to. feb21m3

$1000 REWARD!!
Just received at THE NEW IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE, a handsome assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS!
As goods are now advancing daily and no doubt will be much higher, we think
FAMILIES CANNOT BUY TO SOON.
feb.28m2 G. R. OSTER & CO.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Samuel W. Miller, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd., by the Register of Bedford co. All persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make payment immediately, and those having claims may present them duly authenticated for settlement.
J. W. MILLER,
of Bedford,
T. E. MILLER,
of St. Clair tp.,
feb28 Administrators.

CHEAP PAINTING.
ONE-THIRD THE COST OF LEAD. } 100 lbs. of PECORA Co's colored Paints, (costing $12½,) will Paint as much as 250 lbs. of Lead and wear longer. For particulars address S. BOWEN, Sec.
mar13m3 150 N. 4th Street, Phil'a.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of employment of Bedford county, for the year ending January 1, 1868:

WM. ROWLES, Treasurer, *DR.*

To amount rec'd from former treasurer, Geo. Blymyer	$3683 65
To am't from collectors,	7148 28
To am't from Esq. Roberts, fines,	4 00
To am't from Joseph F. Barley, fines	6 70
To am't borrowed from Rev. S. Kepler	550 00
Total	$15,792 63

TREASURER.	CR.
By amount paid on checks as follows:	
Merchandise,	$1625 14
Hardware,	127 50
Drugs,	132 00
Groceries,	26 18
Beef,	1005 99
Bacon,	380 43
Pork,	34 56
Potatoes,	11 25
Corn	22 50
Cider	10 00
Oats,	2 25
Applebutter,	218 08
Syrup,	40 50
Vinegar,	13 60
Out-door paupers,	611 92
Removal of "	102 37
Issuing orders	16 75
Blacksmithing	24 64
J I Noble, manufacturing goods,	155 87
Castings and cooperage for mill,	24 98
One horse	165 00
Mill license,	10 20
Insurance,	16 00
Funeral expenses,	44 00
Coffins,	36 25
Toll	30 51
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum	216 80
Services as matron,	15 00
Medical attendance,	297 50
D R Anderson, salary and extra services	84 00
Samuel Beckley do do	84 00
Michael Diehl, do do	84 00
S. Defibaugh, salary as steward,	250 00
T R Gettys, salary as clerk	50 00
T R Gettys, making out and distributing duplicates for 1864 and 1867	97 70
E F Kerr, salary as att'y and ex. services	135 00
J W Dickerson, do do	115 00
William Bowles, salary as treasurer,	50 00
Durborrow & Lutz, printing	66 40
Meyers & Mengel, do	66 40
do do advertising	1 80
Sundries, as per bills filed,	251 61
Sundry articles of furniture for house,	73 93
Old checks,	5710 79
Judgment of Dr. Conrad	30 32
Costs in Bixler case	52 00
Interest paid on Rev. Kepler's note	43 50
Amount overpaid on duplicates	4 87
Auditors and clerk,	40 00
Total credits,	$13568 95
Charges	$15,792 63
Credits	13,568 95
Balance in Treasury,	$2223 68
Owing County from collectors,	11022 21
Indebtedness of county, about	4000 00

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford co., do certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of William Bowles, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and found the same to be correct and true, as above stated. Witness our hands this 9th day of January, 1868. JAS. MATTINGLY,
Attest: JOHN D. LUCAS,
W. C. SCHAEFFER, S. WHIP, Auditors,
mar13w4 Clerk.

STATEMENT and Report of Samuel Defibaugh, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from January 1, 1867, to January 1st, 1868.

	DR.
1867, Jan. 1st. To balance at last settlement	$ 30 74
To cash received from sundry persons:	
R Sheeter for Muslin	50
L Ringler for corn	1 10
Miller for bran	40
M A Line for corn	1 50
W Chenoweth for 100 lbs buckwheat flour	3 50
J E Wills for sugar	4 40
H Defibaugh for 1 qt. syrup	15
J Shoemaker for tomatoes	2 25
H Crawley for tomatoes	75
J E Wills for butter	1 00
H Moses for beet	1 35
M A Line for coal	5 37
J E Wills	3 60
Muslin	1 03
	$57 64
By balance	69 61
	$127 25

By cash paid for sundry articles as follows:	CR.
Sixty-nine and a half bushels ears of corn	$24 43
Wm Allen, making two coffins	1 00
Post-office box	1 00
V Steckman, whisky	12 00
J L Lewis, blank book	2 25
—— Butter	87
S Reighard, apples	2 00
—— Diehl, butter	50
Miller & Evans, butter	2 40
F McGiven, removal of pauper	1 00
Revenue Stamps	1 50
E Diehl, 3 bus apples	3 50
J. Shaffer, butter	2 90
M Howser, altering stock	2 00
C Evans, butter	1 00
England, butter	2 30
J Dunkle, Lime	80
J T Gephart, vinegar	60
England, butter	1 80
1800 lbs hay	10 80
T M Lynch, Plants	45
J Dunkel, lime	1 20
A J Pennell, horse hire	4 50
H W Ressler, removal of pauper,	2 50
Revenue stamps	50
500 rails and 50 stakes	10 75
J Wolf, ink	50
I Mengel, horse hire	82
H Defibaugh, work at race	6 00
V Steckman, whiskey	2 00
T Mason, cherries	2 00
J Mower, repairing	1 00
A Harman, bucket	1 25
A Wolford, work at race	1 50
Mrs Snyder, butter	6 00
Envelopes	87
J. J. Shoemaker, whiskey	5 00
W Cook, repairing shaft	25
J J Shoemaker, whiskey	1 50
Box matches	1 00
3 Green scrubbers	3 00
	$127 25

Produce of Farm and Garden.

33 loads of hay, 450 bushels of potatoes, 400 bushels ears of corn, 160 bushels of oats, 15 bushels of buckwheat, 3 loads of pumpkins, 20 bushels of large onions, 2 bushels of small onions, 6 bushels of shelled beans, 12 bushels of beats, 3 bbls. of cucumber pickles, 3000 heads of cabbage, 10 bushels of turnips, 10 bushels of parsnips, 5 bushels of peas, 480 pounds of mutton, 12 sheep skins, 6 calf skins, 420 pounds of veal, 3775 pounds of pork, 363 pounds of butter, vegetables used during summer not accounted for.

Stock on Farm.

87 head of sheep, 18 shoats, 2 brood sows and 6 pigs, 6 head of cattle, 1 beef, 3 horses

Bought of Wm. Dunkle 4 beef cattle for	$126 00
do do Simon England, 2 do for	42 00
	$168 00
2654 lbs of beef at 7½ per lb.	199 05
368 lbs of beef hide at 10 per lb	36 80
190 lbs of tallow at 14 per lb	26 60

Farm, Garden & Household.

COMMON SENSE IN FARMING.

A discussion before the Board of Agriculture of Maine, on what is called "Mixed Farming," has many good suggestions that will be of profit to those who give them consideration. It contains an element which is not always found in discussions of matters connected with agriculture, and that is the element of common sense. In our opinion farming has been conducted from time immemorial with too little regard to the teachings of common sense. In old times it was the custom for sons to take hold of the farms, and manage them just as their fathers did, without inquiring whether this was the best way. They put in the crops at the same time, in the same month, and cultivated them in the same way, and got just about the same returns. Whereas, if they had exercised a little common sense, they might have had some other crop that would have been far more profitable, or a much more abundant yield of the same. They did not reason about the matter, but followed a track which had been well beaten before them.

Farmers at the present day, especially what may be called fancy farmers, have gone to the other extreme. With them the cardinal virtue has been to disregard the past, to strike out some entirely new course, to do all their farming on some particular theory to which everything must be made to conform. If they have not taken to raising hobby-horses, they have taken to riding hobbies, until many a one has been ridden to death.

Every farmer ought to be a reading and thinking man, looking into what is new, to see what value there may be in it; but farming is eminently a practical business, to be conducted not so much on theory as on experience. A theory may be very splendid, but if it does not work well, it is worth nothing at all. An inventor of some fertilizing material, for instance, may make it as clear as the sun, on paper, that it contains all that is requisite to insure an abundance of this or that particular crop; but it does not cause the crop to grow, if it proves a failure when it comes to be applied to the soil, it will not be worth any more to the farmer than a recipe for making moonshine out of cucumbers.

The great thing for each and every man to do, after getting all the suggestions and information that he can, from others and from books, is to exercise his own common sense in cultivating his grounds. Let him not be governed by any mere theory, or by any iron rule of the past, but by the nature of his soil, the situation of his farm, the circumstances of his family, and a variety of considerations which cannot here be named; but especially by his own observation and experience upon his own farm. Experience is the result of experiment, and this should not always be conducted in one direction; but common sense should be the judge to which all questions should be left for decision.—*N. Y. Observer.*

IMPROVEMENT IN GRAIN.

Experiments have demonstrated, and analogy has shown, that the finest and best samples of seed, continued for years, will improve the quality and quantity of the product. A better wheat is thus raised; even a variety may be established. On this principle, (in farm stock), we have the Shorthorns, the bloaded horses, and the different breeds of sheep, swine, poultry, etc. Experiments have not been made on the human species; but the same, no doubt, holds good here.

We plant and sow "as it comes." We take the seed of the same grain that we use in the aggregate, and sow it. Is not this the case almost universally? Corn is an exception to some extent—but why do we except corn? Because it is handy to select. But why select at all? Because it is understood to be good. Analogically, then, it is good to do the same with wheat, oats, barley, etc. But this is less easily done; we therefore neglect it. How long will it take a farmer to go through his wheat, and secure the finest and ripest heads sufficient to sow an acre, or half an acre, or a quarter—or even a pint of seed? This pint sowed will be sufficient to form a test crop. The best heads taken from this again, and sowed, will yield another test crop, from which should be taken as before; and so on for a number of years, say half a dozen, more still better. But three or four years will work a decided difference. But the thing should be continued from selected wheat every time. In this way grain can be improved and crops enlarged. There will be larger grains, earlier maturity, and better growth. —*Rural World.*

PLASTER OF PARIS.—A correspondent of the *Ploughman* having asked to be informed of the most proper season of the year for the application of plaster to pasture lands for renovation; also the best method of applying the same, the quantity per acre necessary for a fair trial, and the quality of land to which it is best adapted—the editor replies as follows:

"We think the early spring the best season, say the latter part of March or early in April. We would sow it broadcast at the rate of about two hundred pounds to the acre. Hilly pastures with a northern aspect and a moist mossy soil, are most benefitted by its application. On granite soil or soils throughout the gneiss formation, which usually contain more or less potash, plaster works promptly and effectively. But on locations where it has not been found to work well, it should be applied in connection with wood ashes. Where plaster has any perceptible effect at all, it brings in a luxuriant growth of white clover and otherwise improves the grass. Many farmers apply it regularly once in two years, and find it the cheapest and most economical dressing they can apply. It ought to be fresh ground. The dark variety is thought to be the strongest and best."

BED YOUR STABLES.—A horse, remarks the *Rural World*, will get tired of standing and treading on a hard floor; so will a cow, a sheep, a man. A soft bed feels easy—gives rest. And yet we neglect the bedding of our stables, to a great extent. Injured limbs and other ailments, especially of the hoof, are the results often of a neglect here, as has been clearly enough shown, as as any man can clearly enough see, if he gives the subject a moment's thought. Bed with straw, which is plenty, or sawdust, or tan-bark, or shavings. The dryer these materials are the better. Every day remove the moistened bedding, and replace with new. Such a floor, well bedded, adds greatly to the warmth of a stable, and thus becomes a fodder saver. The small holes and crevices in a floor, with a good bedding upon them, will let little or no cold through, and will drain the stable. Rather have a ground floor than a hard naked plank. —*American Farmer.*

THE *Germantown Telegraph* says: The most difficult scion to grow is that of the cherry. The want of success is to be ascribed to two causes. The first is a lack of care and good tools in setting the scion; but the second and principal is the late period at which the scions are cut. When the cherry bud is once swollen, it is very difficult to get it to grow. They should, therefore, be cut before there is any sign of swelling.

PEACHES FOR PENNSYLVANIA.—The editor of the Gardeners' Monthly gives the following select list of peaches ripening in regular succession from early August to October, in answer to the inquiry of a Gettysburg correspondent: Hale's Early, Troth's Early, Old Mixon Free, Crawford's Late or Stump the World, Late Rareripe, Smock, and Late Heath.

A FARMER says his wagon tires "wear out before they get loose," and the reason is, he saturates the felloes thoroughly with linseed oil before the tires are set. The felloes are placed in hot oil for about one hour, and are thus rendered perfectly water-proof, so that the shrinking and swelling that loosen the tire are prevented.

Humorous.

THERE are two directly opposite reasons why a man cannot sometimes get credit; one is, because he is *not* known; and the other, because he *is*.

CASTLES in the air—Chignons.

PROFITABLE amusement—turning a penny.

THE word of command to skaters—Ice Right!

ADVICE to old bachelors who dye their hair —"Keep it dark."

THE new paper in Alaska will probably be called the *North Pole of Freedom.*

"NOMINATE your poison," is the last expression used in lieu of the matter-of fact, "what will you have to drink?"

I DO NOT SAY," remarked Mrs. Brown, "that Jones is a thief; but I do say if his farm joined mine I would not try to keep sheep."

A YOUNG man generally gives a lock of his hair to his sweetheart before he marries her. After marriage, she can help herself—and use no scissors.

THE most affecting instance of the power of music, is that presented by the troubadour mentioned in the song. He sang so sweetly that he actually "touched his guitar."

A RED nosed gentleman asked a wit whether he believed in spirits. "Ay, sir," replied he, looking him full in the face, "I see too much evidence before me to doubt that."

MR. PULLUP, coming home late, "pretty full," finds the walking very slippery, and exclaims: "V-v-ery singular, whenever water freezes, it allus freezes with the slippery side up. Singular!"

A FRENCH wit said recently, that the gibbet was a sort of a flattery to the human race, three or four persons being hung from time to time, for the purpose of making the rest believe they are virtuous.

A PERSON was boasting that he was sprung from a high family. "Yes," said a bystander, "I have seen some of the same family so high that their feet could not touch the ground."

THE editor of a Western cotemporary remarks that he is glad to receive marriage notices, but requires that they be sent soon after the ceremony and before the divorce is applied for. He has had several notices spoiled in this way.

"MOTHER," said Ike Partingdon, "did you know that the iron horse has got but one ear?"

"One ear? Merciful Gracious, child! what what do you mean?" Why, the engin-eer to be sure.

AN Irishman just from the sod, was eating some old cheese, when he found to his dismhy that it contained inhabitants. "Be jabers!" said he, "does your cheese in this country have children?"

A RALE strictly konseenshus honest man won't bet—unless he's got a sure thing.

Some men are great by chance, but I know a darned site uv em that are mean from choice.—*Billings.*

AN Irishman went into a restaurant the other day, and on being asked what he would have, replied: "Wittles to ate," He was supplied with a dish of "hash," and looking at it a moment he said, "what's that?" "Wittles to ate," said Nic. "Then by the howly St. Patrick," said Pat, the man that chewed thim can ate thim!"

VAKE, lady, vake! The moon is high; twinklin' stars are beaming; while now and then, across the sky a meteor are streamin.' Vake, Sally, vake! and look on me—avake 'Squire Nubbin's daughter. If I'll have you, and you'll have me—[by gosh! who threw that water?"]

HOME HEATHENS.—A clergyman one Sunday, at the close of his sermon, gave notice to the congregation that in the course of the week he expected to go on a mission to the heathens. One of his parishioners exclaimed. "Why my dear sir, you have never told us one word of this before. What shall we do?"

"Oh, brother!" said the minister, "I don't expect to go out of town."

"WELL. Mr. Snow, I wants to ax you a question."

"Propel it den."

"Why am a grog shop like a counterfeit dollar?"

"Well, Ginger, I gibs dat right up."

"Does you gib it up? Kase you can't pass it."

"Yah! yah! nigger, you talk so much 'bout your counterfeit dollars just succeed to deform me why a counterfeit dollar is like a apple pie?"

"O I draps de subject, and doesn't know nothing' bout it."

"Kase it isn't current."

"Oh! crackie, what a nigger! Why am your head like a bag ob gold dollars?"

"Go way from me—why am it?"

"Why, kase dare no sense (cents) in it."

"Well, you always was the brackest nigger I ober seen—you always will hab de word."

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreements between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John S. Ritchey, late of Bedford township, deceased; will sell at private sale, the MANSION PLACE of said deceased, containing 113 Acres, more or less, with

THREE DWELLING HOUSES,
GRIST MILL,
SAW MILL,
DISTILLERY,
BARN

and other out-buildings thereon erected. Situated three miles North of Bedford. There is also a good orchard of choice fruit trees, and a spring of never-failing water on the premises. The place affords a splendid site for a Factory, there being excellent water power.

ALSO, a tract of choice land containing 30 acres, adjoining the above mentioned tract, having a good BARN and ORCHARD thereon. These tracts will be sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may desire.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Frederick Kuntz, Adam Dibert and others, containing about 50 acres.

TERMS reasonable. For information, address the undersigned, Pattonsville, Bedford Co., or Richard Sill, Bedford. JOSIAH RICHEY,
Executor

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.

FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.

A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.

Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. King,	John P. Reed,
Hon. J. F Hartley,	H. Nicodemus,
Wm. Hartley,	R. B. Lewis,
O. E. Shannon,	C. N. Hickok,
W. H. Watson, M. D.,	Geo. Blymyer,
B. F. Barry, M. D.,	G. D. Shuck,
Sam'l L. Russell,	C. Colfelt,
Jacob Reed,	Ross Anderson, M. D.
B. F. Myers,	John Lutz.

William Lyon.

jan10:3m.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A CHEAP FARM.

The subscribers take pleasure in offering a farm in Liberty township, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, within one mile of Saxton, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, of which thirty-five acres are cleared and under good fence, and in an excellent state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a GOOD TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, with a cellar under it, and a small frame Barn. There is an excellent young orchard of choice fruit on it. We will sell this property and give possession on the first day of April, A. D. 1868, for $1100 CASH. This is a rare opportunity indeed. Any person wishing a cheap farm will find this the best offer that has been submitted for a long time.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
eb21tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

AND STILL THEY COME!

A NEW SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES,

JUST RECEIVED AND AT REDUCED PRICES,

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE.

December 13th, 1867. tf

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

By virtue of an order of the orphans' court of Bedford Co., the udersigned will sell at public sale upon the premises on THE 21st DAY OF MARCH, the following described VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, late the residence of John Potter, dec'd., situate in MIDDLE WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP BEDFORD CO., adjoining lands of Jeremiah Mentzer, John Keagy, Philip Croft and others. CONTAINING 80 ACRES, 11 PERCHES OF FIRST CLASS MORRISON'S COVE FARMING LAND, under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation. Well watered, and part of it well timbered. A good LOG HOUSE AND LARGE BANK BARN thereon erected. There is a spring of water near the house which is nowhere excelled. This tract of land is situated in the best agricultural region in the Co. and is in every way a most desirable property.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

Terms.—One third in hand on confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments without interest. GEO. S. POTTER,
feb28 Trustee.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON.

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as

CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET AND SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS,

CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS,

GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES,

SADDLERY of all kinds

NAILS,

by the kegg or pound,

WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON,

NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE

SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL,

HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,

CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,

the very best POCKET KNIVES,

PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS,

SILVER TEA AND TABLE SPOONS in setts.

BRITAINIA WARE

in setts, trays, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Nov.1:3mo.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND

SEWING MACHINE,

Is warranted to execute in the best maner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all febries.

IT HAS NO EQUAL

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD.

And Intrinsically the Cheapest.

For it is two Machines combined in one by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement.'

Circulars with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the

SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,
S. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

Instructions given on the machine gratuitously to all purchers.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THIS MACHINE.

DIRECTORS.

J. L. FENIMORE, President.
WILLIAM P. JENKS,
President Buck Mountain Coal Company.
BENJAMIN BULLOCK,
Wool Merchant, No. 40 South Front St.
H. H. REED, of George W. Reed & Co.,
Wholesale Clothing, No. 423 Market Street.
A. HART, JOHN T. TAITT, GEO. J. RICHARDSON,
W. B. MENDENHALL,
Of Coatsville, Chester County, Pa.
F. PAXSON, of Paxson & Co.,
jan3 y1 Notions, No. 504 Market Street.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. Price $4000.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,

MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.

jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

OYES! O YES! O YES!—The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license holds himself in readiness to cry sales and auctions on the shortest notice. Give him a call. Address him at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.

WILLIAM GRACEY.

Oct18:.6m

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.

aug5, '64:tf.

SEVERAL GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED

to canvass for Dr. Wm. J. Mullin's Pamphlet on Diptheria as it appeared in Bedford and Somerset counties, with numerous Receipts, &c. Good wages can be made. Apply to

DR. W. J. MULLIN,
jan.3tf Schellsburg.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQURIER OFFICE

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana srreet, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sel

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,

EPISCOPAL-PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.

CHILDREN'S

Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

STATIONERY!

of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Also a large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Plain and Fancy Soaps, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES, Cigars, Pen-knives, PERFUMERY, etc. A speciality will be made of the PICTURE DEPARTMENT.—Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans, Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c., &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-Books, handsome Porte-Felioes, etc. Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments, Checker-Boards, Chess-Men, etc.

Hoping to meet the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call. JOHN KEEFFE.—

Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.—tf

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS

Are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first-class instrument.

The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.

For sale wholesale and retail by.

E. M. BRUCE,
18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.

The effect of your "TREMOLO" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the *best* I ever heard.—*Geo. W. Morgan.* (The first Organist of America.

No TREMOLO has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect. In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—*Wm. A. Johnson, Pipe Organ Builder.*

ESTEY'S Cottage Organs are without a superior for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone—the essential features in instruments of this class.—*Geo. Jardine, Pipe Organ Builder.*

The Cottage Organ is the best of its class I ever saw, and the best adapted for church music of any in use.—*C. Heintz, Organist, Findlay, O.*

I am much pleased with the Cottage Organ which I purchased from you; it combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a favorite in our family circle.—*Bishop Simpson.*

We know of no organs of the class which possess so many valuable qualities.—*Independent.*

For the parlor, its sweetness is remarkable; for the church it has a power more organ-like than anything we have seen.—*Methodist.*

Persons wishing to purchase an organ are requested to examine the Esty instruments now in use at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Church, Bedford. July 12 1867 9m

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
320 acres in Reynolds co., Missouri.
480 " " Shannon " "
270½ " " Bollinger " "
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

A SPLENDID SITUATION FOR A PAYSICIAN

A MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION.

A Physician wishing to retire from practice offers his location and property for sale. The property consists of a modern constructed building containing eight large rooms, kitchen, cellar and a good well of water at the door. Two lots planted in fruit trees and grape vines, handsomely situated in one of the most thriving towns in the Southern part of the State, with a good established practice. Any young Physician wishing to locate permanently, would do well to look at this location. The property will be sold for less than cost and on easy terms. Price $2,200. Apply to

Jan3,68tf DURBORROW & LUTZ.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BLOODY RUN MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra ap119:1y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of JOS. SELLERS, late of Bedford tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JNO. S. SPROAT,
J. T. GEPHART,
WM. SCHAEFFER,
jan. 17:6w Executors.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in West Providence township, some time in November, a good sized sheep. The owner will take the usual course and remove it.

jan31:3t WM. MASTERS.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford, and consisting in parts of

OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

to match.

They have also a good assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING

at very low prices;

BLOUSES,
OVFR COATS,
PANTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our

CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT

is full and complete.

TRIMMINGS

in greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.50
" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NECKTIES,
BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN AND PAPER CUFFS, LINEN COLLARS.

We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.

In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.

MUSLINS, DELAINES,
CALICOES,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,

in great variety.

LADIES SHAWLS

of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.

But remember, our TERMS are *Cash* or *Produce.*

Remember the place!!!

One Door West of the Washington House.

Nov.8:tf.

ENTERPRISE MACHINE WORKS.

H. D. SLAGLE & BROTHERS. PROPRIETORS

O. R. DAVIS, SUP't.

IRON FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, and Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. Manufacturers of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Logan street, LEWISTOWN, Pa.

Oct. 4

VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD —On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE4.40	LE 7.50	Huntingdon,	AR9.30	AR4.17
5.02	8.10	McConnellstown	9.08	3.37
5.14	8.22	Pleasant Grove,	8.58	3.49
5.31	8.38	Marklesburg,	8.38	3.30
5.50	8.53	Coffee Run,	8.23	3.15
6.00	9.01	Rough & Ready	8.13	3.08
6.10	9.12	Cove,	8.58	2.54
6.20	9.16	Fisher's Summit	7.53	2.50
AR6.38	AR 9.33 LE 9.40	Saxton,	LE7.35	LE2.35 AR2.26
	10.00	Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.08	Hopewell,		2.00
	10.24	Piper's Run,		1.44
	10.42	Tatesville,		1.19
	10.55	Bloody Run,		1.07
	AR 11.05	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.40	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.30
6.55	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.15
7.00	10.10	Crawford,	7.10	2.10
AR7.15	AR 10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.05	LE2.05
		Broad Top City.		

Oct 15:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW [Conser.]
EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig.]
WESTMINISTER REVIEW [Radical.]
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW [Free-Church.]

AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [Tory.]

These periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion and General Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

TERMS FOR 1867.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE to any par of the United States is *Two Cents* a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1868 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1867. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1868, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1867 inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1867, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly*, for the year 1855 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also *Blackwood* for 1866, for $2.50.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

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